JANUARY.

**THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,**

CONTAINING

The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats and Dak Companies, Bullock Trains and Transit Companies; the Routes between the principal towns of Northern, Central Southern & Western India, &c.

WITH A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.

BOMBAY:
Printed and published at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press.

PRICE, 8 ANNAS.

# The Bombay Gazette.

No. 12,528—New Series.

BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, JANUARY 31, 1889.

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

**CUTLER, PALMER'S WHISKIES.**

OLD, MATURE AND EXCELLENT.

Note the names, and try one or other of the brands.

| | Prices from |
|---|---|
| Old Vatted Glenlivet and Special Reserve.. | Rs. 21 to Rs. 29-12 per doz. bottles |
| "Heart Bottle Whisky"—Scotch | |
| "Napier Johnstone"—Square Bottle | |
| "Glentromie"... | |
| "Cutler Palmer's Finest Irish" | |

Examine cork, label, and capsule—of all Retailers.

## SHIPPING.

## PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

| | Vessels. | Tons. | H. P. | Captain. | Friday, 1889. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| † | ASSAM | 3038 | 500 | G. W. F. Browne | 1st Feb. |
| BL | SUTLEJ | 4205 | 800 | W. D. Worcester | 8th ,, |
| † | SIAM | 3041 | 500 | H. T. Weighell | 15th ,, |
| BL | BENGAL | 4499 | 800 | W. Barratt | 22nd ,, |
| * | ASSAM | 3038 | 500 | G. W. F. Browne | 1st Mar. |
| BL | PENINSULAR | 5500 | 1000 | H. Wyatt | 8th ,, |
| † | SIAM | 3041 | 500 | H. T. Weighell | 15th ,, |
| BL | SHANNON | 4189 | 800 | C R. Edwards | 22nd ,, |
| ML | ORIENTAL | 5500 | 1000 | E. Stewart | 29th ,, |
| * | ASSAM | 3038 | 500 | G. W. F. Browne. | 29th ,, |
| BL | PEKIN | 3900 | 600 | P Harris | 5th Apr. |
| † | SIAM | 3041 | 500 | H. T. Weighell | 12th ,, |
| BL | KAISAR-I-HIND | 4029 | 700 | R. F. Briscoe | 19th ,, |
| † | ASSAM | 2038 | 500 | G. W. F. Browne | 26th ,, |
| BL | GANGES | 4206 | 800 | T. J. Alderton | 3rd May. |
| † | SIAM | 3041 | 500 | H. T. Weighell | 10th ,, |
| BL | PENINSULAR. | 55.0 | 1000 | H. Wyatt | 17th ,, |
| † | ASSAM | 2038 | 500 | G. W. F. Browne | 24th ,, |

The steamers marked B. L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

The steamer marked M.L. proceeds direct to Marseilles and London. Passengers for Brindisi change steamers at Aden.

* This vessel proceeds to Aden only.

In addition to the above, the following special steamers will be despatched to London calling at Marseilles and early application for accommodation is advisable.

| Vessel. | Tons. | H. P. | Captain. | On 1889. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| BOKHARA | 2955 | 500 | | 30th Apr. |

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare, from Brindisi to London by the mail route, and names are registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

A steam-barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at 3 p. m., on the day of sailing, to convey passengers on board.

### TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

| Vessels. | Tons. | H. P. | Captain. | On 1889. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| PEKIN | 3900 | 600 | P. Harris | 31st Jan. |
| KAISAR-I-HIND. | 4029 | 700 | R. T. Briscoe | 14th Feb. |
| GANGES | 4206 | 800 | T. J. Alderton | 28th ,, |
| NIZAM | 2735 | 500 | T. F. Creery | 14th Mar |
| CLYDE | 4136 | 800 | W. D. Mudie | 28th ,, |

In addition to the above a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China, and Japan direct, every fortnight.

For further particulars, apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 28th January, 1889.

## NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA.

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES, and from GENOA on dates given below.

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAV .

| Steamer. | Tons. | H.P. | Bombay. | Genoa. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| SINGAPORE | 5,000 | 800 | 1st Feb., '89. | 1st Mar. 1889 |
| D. BALDUINO | 5,000 | 800 | 20th Feb. '89. | 20th Mar. ,, |
| MANILLA | 5,000 | 800 | 10th Mar. '89. | 10th Apr. ,, |

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey *via* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs. 100, respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

### STEAM TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

| Steamer. | To sail. |
|---|---|
| BORMIDA | On the 7th February, 1889. |

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 10th Jan. 1889.

## AUSTRO HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

MONTHLY LINE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE.

| Steamers. | Captains. | Tons. | H. P. | To sail on |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| POSEIDON | S. Mersa | 4,600 | 650 | 5th Feb. |
| ELEKTRA | P. Mersa | 4,200 | 600 | 5th Mar. |
| AMPHITRITE | L. Lemecich | 4,600 | 650 | 5th April. |
| IMPERATOR | C. Bechtinger. | 4,600 | 650 | 5th May. |

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. | Deck. |
|---|---|---|---|
| TRIESTE OR BRINDISI | Rs. 500 | Rs. 300 | Rs. 130 |

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS :—

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. |
|---|---|---|
| TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI | Rs. 800 | Rs. 480. |

*Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.*

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Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from [illegible] to Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 22nd and BRINDISI on the 24th, of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

### EXTRA STEAMERS TO TRIESTE DIRECT.

| Steamer. | Captain. | Tons. | H. P. | To Sail. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| BERENICE | F. Egger | 3,500 | 550 | 25th Mar. |

### STEAMERS TO RED SEA PORTS.

| Steamer. | Captains. | Tons. | H. P. | To Sail on |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| MARIA TERESA | F. Cossovich | 4,200 | 600 | 10th Mar. |
| PANDORA | G. Costanzo | 3,500 | 550 | 10th May. |

Calling at Aden, Hodeidah, Massowa, Suakim, Jeddah Suez, Port Said, and Trieste.

### STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

| Steamer. | Captain. | Tons. | H. P. | To sail. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| AMPHITRITE | L. Lemesich | 4,600 | 650 | 14th Feb. |
| PANDORA | G. Costanzo | 3,500 | 550 | 14th Mar. |

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 10th January, 1889.

## ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

| Vessels. | Commander. | Tons. | H.P. | To sail. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| ARMENIA | Geo. H. Read | 3395 | 480 | 26th Feb. 1889. |
| PERSIA | R. Hutchison | 3317 | 480 | 20th Mar. |

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

| Vessels. | Commander. | Tons. | H.P. | To sail. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| HISPANIA | G. C. Boothby | 3380 | 480 | 3rd April 1889. |
| ARABIA | J. Laird | 3544 | 480 | 17th ,, |
| BRITANNIA | F. Blight | 3069 | 480 | 1st May. |
| ROUMANIA | C. Hillcoat | 3387 | 480 | 20th ,, |
| ARMENIA | Geo. H. Read | 3395 | 480 | 29th ,, |
| PERSIA | R. Hutchison | 3317 | 480 | 20th June. |

Each Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess, and has every comfort for First-Class Passengers.

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W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 27th December, 1888.

## HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

| Vessels. | Commander. | Tons. | H.P. | To sail. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| LOCKSLEY HALL | T. Collin | 4,000 | 500 | 5th Feb. 89. |
| WERNETH HALL | T. H. S. Millard | 4,100 | 500 | 15th Feb. ,, |

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

| Vessels. | Commander. | Tons. | H.P. | To sail. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| MERTON HALL | T. Hughes | 4,100 | 500 | 16th March. |
| WERNETH HALL | T. H. S. Millard | 4,100 | 500 | 8th May. |
| MERTON HALL | T. Hughes | 4,100 | 500 | 11th June. |

These fast Steamers have been specially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay trade, and carry both Surgeon and Stewardess. Cabins are all on deck and forward of the Engines.

The following Cargo Steamers have good accommodation for a limited number of Passengers at moderate rates. Do not carry Surgeon or Stewardess.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| EDEN HALL | S. Hughes | 3,600 | 400 | 9th Mar. 1889. |
| KIRBY HALL | Phillips | 2,700 | 300 | 6th April ,, |
| ASTON HALL | J. A. Hill | 3,600 | 400 | 20th ,, |
| EDEN HALL | S. Hughes | 3,600 | 400 | 1st June ,, |

For further particulars apply to

EDWARD BATES AND CO.,
Agents.

Bombay, 24th December, 1888.

## SHIPPING.

## THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST PORTS.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 872 tons, on THURSDAY, 31st January, at noon, calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, and Cutch Mandvie *en route*, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KILWA," 1,495 tons, at 11 a.m., on 3rd February, after arrival of Outward English Mail, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CHANDA," 1,796 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 31st January, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S. S. "MECCA," 1,450 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 21st February, at noon.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S. S. "HENZADA," 1,978 tons, on or about FRIDAY, 15th February.

FOR MARMAGAO DIRECT.

THE S. S. "BUSHEER," 862 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 2nd February.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
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Bombay, 30th January, 1889.

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1889.

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Admirable Accommodation for 30 First Class Passengers.

Special terms and arrangements m families.

Liberal allowance of Luggage granted.

Apply to

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She will be followed by her Sister Ship s. s. "ETOLIA" on or about 10th March 1889.

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|---|---|
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HIGHLAND
MALT
WHISKY.
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The production of one of the Oldest and Largest Distilleries in the Highlands.
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|---|---|---|
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| Do. The Demon, Slazenger's ,, | 13 | 0 |
| Do. The Victor, Fortnam's ,, | 12 | 8 |
| Do. Cane and Ash ,, | 13 | 8 |
| Do. Ayres' Champion ,, | 13 | 4 |

| | Rs. | a. |
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| BALLS, best Flannel covered, Match...Per doz. | 8 | 8 |
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| Do. Ayres' do. ,, | 12 | 8 |
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Lillywhite's Special Driver, Rs. 15-8.

BATTING GLOVES.

Best make, open Palms, Rs. 6-12 and Rs. 7-8.

The new Batting Shields (Surridge's), Rs. 7-8.

BALLS.

Dark's Best Match, Rs. 4-12.

Dark's Extra Special "Crown" Rs. 5-8.

The "Eclipse" (composition) correct size and weight for practice. Rs. 2-12.

WICKET GAUNTLETS.

Best make, Ventilated, per pair Rs. 6-8.

SCORING BOOKS.

For twelve Matches, Re. 1.

For twenty-four Matches, Re. 1-12.

Ditto, cloth bound, Rs. 4.

Long Stopping Nets, each Rs. 8-8; ditto, complete with Poles and Ropes, Rs. 11-12.

Boy's Sets comprising 2 Bats, 1 Ball, Set polished Stumps and Bails, Book of Rules in hinged box, Rs. 5, Rs. 7-12, and Rs. 11.

## PHILLIPS & CO., LD., BOMBAY AND POONA.

### HURJEEMULL & Co.,

INDIAN JEWELLERS.

A CARD.—We have always in stock a large collection of INDIAN GOLD and SILVER JEWELLERY, CASHMERE SHAWLS, PERSIAN CARPETS, INDIAN DHURIES and FOOLKARIES and other Indian Stuffs.

PRICES MODERATE.

TRIAL ORDER SOLICITED.

ADDRESS: RAMPART ROW AND MEADOW STREET.

Bombay, 7th January, 1889.

### GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY.

### GRINDLAY & Co.—CALCUTTA.

BANKERS and AGENTS to MEMBE of H. M. SERVICES, REGIMENTS, CLUBS, SOCIETIES, SCHOOLS, STORES, UP-COUNTRY FIRMS, and PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept.

FIXED DEPOSITS received.

FAMILY and TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made.

BILLS granted on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London.

CHEQUES on London cashed or collected.

NVESTMENTS and SALES made in STOCK and SHARES.

PAY and PENSIONS realised.

PASSAGES booked and Baggage shipped.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

PACKAGES landed and shipped.

NEWSPAPERS and MAGAZINES ordered.

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SUPPLIES of every description procured.

*Terms and particulars upon application.*

London Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.

### THE FOURTH NATIONAL CONGRESS.

THE ILLUSTRATED PROCEEDINGS OF THE CONGRESS

WITH

NUMEROUS WOOD ENGRAVINGS

OF

THE CONGRESS LEADERS, SPEAKERS, AND DELEGATES

FROM different parts of India. Price, One Rupee One Anna, post free. Portraits of Mr. A. O. Hume, C.B., Mr. G. Yule, Hon. K. Telang, Hon. Pundit Ajudhia Nath, Hon. Perozeshah Mehta, Mr. W. Digby, C.I.E., Sirdar Dyal Singh, Professor J. Adams, Mr. Eardly Norton, &c., &c. The publication will also contain views of the interior and exterior of the Meeting Hall, scenes in the Camp, &c.

The publication contains the admirable letters written from the *Morning Post* tent pitched near the Congress Hall as well as speeches of the various speakers.

The proceedings will be obtainable in English, Urdu Hindi, Bengali, and Tamil ; but if applicants do not say which edition they require the English one will be sent.

Applications should be addressed, THE MANAGER *Morning Post*, Allahabad, and on the outside of the cover should be written, "For Congress Proceedings". All orders must be accompanied by a remittance. The price per copy is One Rupee One Anna.

### FOR SALE,

AT

CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN'S BAZAAR.

JUST UNPACKED three new [illegible]-ular-fronted English roomy BROUGHAMS, on [illegible] with side lights, by Watson of Lowestaft.

One new English canoe-shaped LANDAU, with patent hood, suitable for one or pair of Arabs, by Lewis of Salisbury.

One new splendid noiseless, varnish color English DOG-CART, with patent wheels and cordroy lining, suitable for a big Arab or Waler.

And a few sets of single and double new English harnesses.

Apply to

CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN & CO.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

### GAIETY THEATRE.

EARLY IN FEBRUARY.
THE GAIETY COMPANY.
SOLE PROPRIETRESS......MRS. GEO. NORVILLE
THE
"YEOMEN OF THE GUARD."

Box Plan at SOUNDY'S.

### HARRY STANLEY'S OPERA COMPANY.

40 PERFORMERS
Will shortly appear
GAIETY THEATRE.

### W. I. T. CLUB.

HORSES will be AGED and MEASURED on 2nd February, at 8 a.m., at the Mahaluxmee Race Stand.

A. C. GAYE,
Honorary Secretary.

29th January, 1889.

### ANGLO-INDIAN TEMPERANCE ASSOCIATION, BOMBAY BRANCH.

A PUBLIC MEETING under the auspices of the above-named Association will be held in the Hall of the Framjee Cawasjee Institute, on THURSDAY, the 7th February next, at 5-30 p.m., when Mr. W. S. CAINE, M.P., will deliver an address.

DINSHAW EDULJEE WACHA,
Honorary Secretary.

### KULU VALLEY TEA "PEKOE."

IN order to make room for the new season's produce, we are instructed to sell this fine TEA at Rs. 1-8 per lb. Apply to THOMSON & TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, opposite University Tower.

### GOLD KEYLESS WATCHES,

BY
JOHN JONES, OF 338, STRAND.
HUNTING AND OPEN FACED.
Rupees 235.

CHUBB'S BOX AND LOCK MART,
37, Parsees Bazaar Street, Fort, Bombay.
ESTABLISHED 1847.

### THE CYCLOSTYLE
(GERSTETNER'S PATENT.)
TO BE SOLD.

A SMALL Consignment of CYCLOSTYLES (Gerstetner's Patent), complete with ink, roller, inking board, pencil, and a supply of prepared paper, in case. Size of slab: 8½ inches by 6 inches.

PRICE, Rs. 15 EACH.
Apply *BOMBAY GAZETTE* Office,
ALBERT BUILDINGS.

### BOMBAY HUNT SKY RACES.
SATURDAY, THE 2ND FEBRUARY 1889.

THE following will be the Rates for TICKETS of ADMISSION to the GRAND STAND and ENCLOSURES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Family Ticket | Rs. 5. |
| Single Ticket | ,, 3. |

A Family Ticket admits One Gentleman and Three Ladies living in one house, and a Single Ticket admits the Holder of it only.

Tickets to be had from

LUDHA EBRAIM & Co.

### THE COUNTESS OF DUFFERIN'S FUND.
THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR SUPPLYING FEMALE MEDICAL AID TO THE WOMEN OF INDIA.

NOTICE is hereby given that a GENERAL MEETING of the above Association will be held at the TOWN HALL, CALCUTTA, on THURSDAY, the Seventh Day of February 1889, at 4-30 o'clock, for the purpose of Considering and Passing the Report of the Central Committee, showing the proceedings and progress of the Association for the past year, and Passing its Accounts.

His Excellency the Viceroy will preside.

By order of the Central Committee,
W. R. LAWRENCE,
Honorary Secretary.

Calcutta, 26th January 1889.

### NOTICE.

THE PRINCIPAL MEDICAL STORE-KEEPER, BOMBAY, invites SEALED TENDERS for the Supply of the Undermentioned Articles for One Year commencing from 1st April 1889 and ending on the 31st March 1890, for the use of the Medical Store Department:—

1. Spirit of Wine.
2. Beef Buttock free from Bones and Fat.
3. Covering and Dammering to Cases and Casks.
4. Straw, Rice.
5. Dealwood Cases.
6. Country Medicines, &c.
7. Hogs Lard and Mutton Suet.

2. The Forms for Tenders can be obtained on application to the Undersigned and the Tenders for each item named above should be forwarded separately.

3. Tenders, with samples of the articles to be supplied, duly sealed and endorsed "Tenders for ......" will be received on the 4th March 1889, at 12 noon, precisely.

4. No Tender will be received or attended to after the date and hour above given and unless accompanied by the necessary earnest money in Treasury receipt, *viz.*, 2½ per cent. on the estimated value of the contract.

5. A security deposit on acceptance of each Tender must be furnished to the extent of 10 per cent. of the estimated value of the contract.

6. No reason will be assigned for the rejection of the lowest or any Tender.

W. DYMOCK, Brigade-Surgeon,
Principal Medical Storekeeper.

Bombay, 28th January, 1889.

### NOW READY!
PRICE ONE RUPEE.
THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" DIRECTORY FOR 1889.
POPULAR EDITION.

Containing Useful Information,—Official Directory Mercantile Firms,—Steam Navigation Companies,—Harbour Steam Ferries, Boat Fares, Bombay Harbour,—Tramway Fares,—Foreign Parcel Post, &c.,—Foreign Money and Exchange Tables,—Street Office Directory,—Bombay Medical Union,—Public Offices and Institutions,—Municipality,—Distribution of the Bombay Army, &c., &c., &c.

NOW READY, PRICE ONE RUPEE.

### CATHOLIC CIRCULATING LIBRARY,
33, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
CATHOLIC NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS FOR SALE.
YEARLY SUBSCRIPTION INCLUSIVE OF POSTAGE.

| Weekly Newspapers. | Mail day's Post. | Thursday's Post. | Monday's Post. |
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| | Rs. a. | Rs. a. | Rs. a. |
| * Bombay Catholic Examiner | 10 0 | 8 0 | 6 0 |
| Catholic Times and Opinion | 10 0 | 8 0 | 6 0 |
| Illustrated Catholic American | 16 0 | 12 8 | 9 0 |
| London Tablet | 22 0 | 16 0 | 11 0 |
| Weekly Register | 14 0 | 11 0 | 18 0 |

| Monthly Periodicals and Reviews. | On Receipt. | One Week after Receipt. | Three Weeks after Receipt. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. a. | Rs. a. | Rs. a. |
| Ave Maria | 10 0 | 9 0 | 6 0 |
| Catholic Missions | 3 0 | 2 8 | 2 0 |
| Catholic Fireside | 1 8 | 1 0 | 0 12 |
| Catholic World | 15 0 | 14 0 | 8 0 |
| Dublin Review (Quarterly) | 16 0 | 15 0 | 9 0 |
| Irish Monthly | 5 0 | 4 0 | 3 0 |
| Lamp | 5 0 | 4 0 | 3 0 |
| Merry England | 9 0 | 8 0 | 5 8 |
| Month | 15 0 | 14 0 | 8 0 |

Mail Day's post carries papers on arrival of the English mail.

Thursday's post carries papers three days after receipt.

Monday's post carries papers one week after receipt.

* This Bombay paper is supplied on Fridays, Mondays or Thursdays at Rs. 10, Rs. 8, or Rs. 6.

The *Bombay Gazette* and the above papers and PERIODICALS are also lent for PERUSAL in Bombay through Library messengers at moderate rates of subscription. Prospectus on application.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

### BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

THE HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Gymkhana will be held in the Pavilion, on WEDNESDAY, the 6th February, at 6 p.m.

L. PENNY,
F. A. PREVOST,
Honorary Secretaries.

### MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.
NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER for the City of Bombay up to 2 p.m., on THURSDAY, the 14th day of February 1889, for works in the construction of a Steam Fire-Engine Depot and Stables and Quarters for Engineer and Lascars at the junction of Parel Road and Chinchpokli Road.

2. Form of Contract, Specification, &c., can, on payment of Rs. 10, be obtained on or after Monday, the 4th February 1889, from the Undersigned who will on application, give any further information that may be required.

3. Tenders must be accompanied by a Deposit of Rs. 900, to be paid to the Chief Accountant in cash, and to be forfeited in case of refusal to sign the Contract.

4. A further Deposit of Rs. 900 will have to be paid by the Contractor whose Tender is accepted.

5. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,
JAMES W. SMITH, C.E.,
Acting Executive Engineer.

Bombay, Municipal Executive Engineer's Office, 30th January 1889.

### THE BOMBAY ICE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.
NOTICE.

THE ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company No. 3, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, on SATURDAY, the 9th day of February 1889, at 1 p.m., to Transact the following business:—

1 To Receive and Adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance-Sheet for the Half-year ended 31st December 1888.

2. To Sanction the Payment of a Dividend.

3. To Elect Directors in the place of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.

4. To Elect a Chairman of the Board for the ensuing year.

5. To Appoint Auditors for the ensuing year and Fix their remuneration.

6. To Pass the following Special Resolution:— "That the 125th Article of Association of the Company be amended by striking out therefrom the words "with the sanction of a General Meeting."

7. To Transact any other business the Chairman may bring before the meeting.

C. H. B. FORBES & CO.,
Secretaries and Agents.

Bombay, January 30, 1889.

*N.B.*—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 2nd to the 9th February, 1889, both days inclusive.

### GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY.
### GRINDLAY & CO.—CALCUTTA.

INVESTMENTS.—The purchase and sale effected of GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, BANK and all other SHARES and STOCKS. INTEREST and DIVIDENDS realised. SECURITIES kept in safe custody. Printed forms of Powers of Attorney supplied.

| | |
|---|---|
| Commission on purchases and sales | ¼ per cent. |
| Commission on surrender of Securities out of safe custody | ¼ ,, |

GOVERNMENT CURRENCY NOTES of any circle of payment, and approved CHEQUES on CALCUTTA and MADRAS received at par.

LOANS and ADVANCES made on convertible Securities, and on approved personal Security with Life Assurance.

### TASTELESS
### CASTOR OIL
### LOZENGES.

12 Annas Per Bottle.

CO-OPERATIVE STORES, Ld.
MEDOWS STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

### THE FAMILY MAGAZINE.

A MONTHLY ILLUSTRATED JOURNAL

Of Light Literature, Biography, General Knowledge, and Family Reading.

Annual Local Subscription, Rs. 3; including Postage, Rs. 3-8.

Please apply to the MANAGER, "FAMILY MAGAZINE," Tardeo, Bombay.

### NEWEST FANCY STATIONERY
JUST ARRIVED FROM LONDON.

The Bombay Gazette Office
16, ESPLANADE, ALBERT BUILDINGS.

| | | Rs. a. |
|---|---|---|
| Canvas Note and Envelopes, A quality | per packet | 1 4 |
| ,, ,, ,, B ,, | ,, | 1 0 |
| Calico Note and Envelopes | ,, | 0 12 |
| Brown Holland Note and Envelopes | ,, | 0 12 |
| Do. do. Grey Calico | ,, | 1 4 |
| Do. do. Correspondence Cards | | 0 12 |
| Grey Calico Correspondence Cards | | 0 12 |
| Floral Note and Envelopes | per packet | 0 12 |
| Botanic Note and Envelope | | 0 12 |
| Autumn Leaves | | 0 12 |
| Ivy Correspondence | | 1 8 |
| Swallow | | 1 0 |
| "Just a few Words" Correspondence | | 0 12 |
| Assorted | | 0 12 |
| Primrose, Boquet | per packet | 0 12 |
| Times Correspondence | ,, | 0 12 |
| Royal Nursery Correspondence | ,, | 0 12 |
| 4 o'Clock Correspondence | ,, | 0 12 |
| Cinderella | | 0 12 |
| Canvas Shell | | 0 12 |
| Coin and Frog, assorted | | 0 12 |
| Parcel Post Cabinet | each | 2 4 |
| Revolving Cabinet | ,, | 5 0 |
| Fascination Cabinet | ,, | 6 0 |
| Saratoga Cabinet | | 3 0 |
| Three Volume Cabinet | | 4 0 |
| C-24 Cabinet | each | 3 0 |
| British Lion and Note and Envelopes | per packet | 0 12 |
| Old Saxon Correspondence | | 0 12 |
| Assorted Superfine and Super Vellum Correspondence | | 0 12 |
| Imperial Linen Bank Note | per packet | 0 12 |
| Athole and Warwick's Note and Envelopes | | 0 12 |
| Extra Fine Vellum Par and Sil Society, assorted | | 0 12 |

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published weekly on the departure of English mail. 24 pages of the *Pall Mall Budget* size, containing all the information of the previous week carefully arranged; Army Orders, &c. Indian subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of postage. English subscription Rs. 17 per year, including postage

## NOTICES.

### GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY, VICTORIA TERMINUS.

THE Undersigned begs to notify that he has RETURNED from ENGLAND and RESUMED CHARGE of the Office of Agent of the Company in India from this date.

G. A. BARNETT,
Agent.

Bombay, 28th January, 1889.

### BOMBAY PORT TRUST.
GRAVING DOCK CONTRACT No. 1.

TENDERS are invited for the EXCAVATION and MASONRY of a GRAVING DOCK to be built leading out of the North-West corner of the Prince's Dock, Bombay. The Plans and Conditions of Contract, Specification and Form of Tender can be seen at the office of the Acting Engineer, Dock Construction, Victoria Dock, on and after the 7th instant, and copies of the conditions, specification and bill of quantities can be obtained on payment of Rs. 30. Sealed tenders, endorsed "Graving Dock Contract. Tender for Excavation and Masonry" are to be lodged with the Secretary, Bombay Port Trust, on or before noon of the 4th of February 1889.

The lowest or any Tender will not necessarily be accepted.

G. MANSON,
Secretary, Bombay Port Trust.

Bombay Port Trust, 4th January, 1889.

### NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

1. TENDERS are invited for EXECUTING SUPPLEMENTARY STONE, SAND and EARTH FILLING and FOUNDATIONS at Mahaluxmee Battery, of which full particulars may be obtained at the office of the Executive Engineer, Bombay Defences, Middle Colaba.

2. Tenders, which must be sealed and accompanied by Rs. 200 as Earnest-money, will be received at 11 a.m. on SATURDAY, 2nd February, 1889.

3. The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

E. C. SPILSBERY, Capt., R. E.,
Executive Engineer, Bombay Defences.

Bombay Defences Office, Middle Colaba, 26th Jan., 1889.

### NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

THE FORT OFFICES of the BOMBAY GAS COMPANY, Limited, have been REMOVED to No. 1, Elphinstone Circle, Remington's Buildings.

L. PENNY,
Engineer and Manager.

### EAST INDIAN RAILWAY
AND
### GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that commencing on WEDNESDAY, the twentieth February, and on every succeeding WEDNESDAY, up to and including WEDNESDAY, the 10th April next, a SPECIAL FAST TRAIN will LEAVE HOWRAH, at 8 p.m., Railway time, and will be timed to ARRIVE, at the Victoria Terminus, Bombay, at 3 o'clock, on the following FRIDAY AFTERNOON.

First and Second Class Passengers and their servants with through Tickets to Bombay only will be conveyed by this Train. Intending Passengers should be at the station at least fifteen minutes before the departure time of the Train. To avoid inconvenience and delay, Tickets can be purchased and Luggage booked at Howrah at any time during the day. Tickets can also be obtained at the E. I. Railway Company's Booking Office, Fairlie Place, Calcutta.

For times of arrival at and departure from each station and for further information see the published Time Tables of each Railway for this Special Train.

D. W. CAMPBELL,
Agent,
E. I. Railway.

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager,
G. I. P. Railway.

Bombay, 28th Jan., 1889.

### SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY Co., Ld.

SEALED TENDERS are invited for the Supply of Oils, Tallow, and Cotton Waste at the Hubli, Poona and Bangalore Stores Depots during the year commencing from 1st April, 1889.

Specifications and Forms of Tender for each Depot can be obtained from the Storekeeper, Hubli, on payment of As. 8 each.

Tenders must reach the Office of the Agent and Chief Engineer, Dharwar, not later than 1st March, 1889, and the covers should be headed, "Tenders for Oil, Tallow, and Cotton Waste."

The Agent and Chief Engineer does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender. For any further information apply to the Storekeeper, Hubli.

J. G. LINDSAY, Col. R.E.,
Agent and Chief Engineer.

Agent & Chief Engr.'s Office, Dharwar, 17th Jan., 1889.

### B.-G.-J.-P. RAILWAY.
NOTICE.

SUBJECT to Sanction of Government of India, the JUNAGAD to VERAVAL SECTION of this Line will be OPENED on 1st February, 1889, for all description of Coaching Traffic. Passenger Train Service between Jetalsar and Veraval will be as under:—

| UP. | Mixed. A.M. | Mixed. P.M. | DOWN. | Mixed. P.M. | Mixed. A.M. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Jetalsar Jn...Dep. | 7 0 | 8 35 | Veraval......Dep. | 2 30 | |
| Junagad.....Ar. | 8 6 | 9 39 | Junagad ......Ar. | 6 5 | |
| Dep. | 8 20 | | Dep. | 6 20 | 5 16 |
| Veraval .......Ar. | 11 55 | | Jetalsar Jn....Ar. | 7 25 | 6 20 |

CHAS. CARROLL,
Traffic Superintendent,
B.-G.-J.-P. Railway.

Ghadechi, 22nd January, 1889.

### BREADALBANE
CREAM SCOTCH WHISKY

£10,000 GIVEN AWAY TO BUYERS OF A BOTTLE,

Shipped by Alex. Ferguson and Co., Glasgow.

Particulars from all Wine Merchants, Storekeepers, and Spirit Dealers.

Wholesale Agents: F. FISCHER & Co., Bombay.

### GREATEST IMPROVEMENT IN ELECTRICITY!
GASSNER DRY CELL.

WE have acquired the MONOPOLY for India of this New and Unequalled Battery.

Important to Telegraphs, Telephones, Railways, Steamship Companies, Government Field Telegraphy, and All Users of Electric Bells, Telephones, Medical Batteries, &c.

No Chemicals! No Liquids!
No Drying! No Corroding! No Creeping!
No Glass! Nor Porous Cell! No Smell!
Always Ready for Immediate Use!
Can be used in Any Position!
No Technical Knowledge required!
Twice the Power of a Leclanché!
If cut in two Each Piece will ring a Bell!!

Cells supplied to the General Post Office, London, in 1886, are still in use.

F. FISCHER & CO.,
Sole Importers.

### INDIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY, LIMITED.,
EDISON—BRUSH—GRAMME—JABLOCHKOFF.

ESTIMATES given for Electric Lighting of Towns, Clubs, Palaces, &c., on the Newest Systems. Material always in stock. Prices greatly reduced.

F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents for India.

### SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5. Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; double, Rs. 30. The Horse shoeing Forging under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every class of shoeing done.

### IN USE 100 YEARS.
### SKIN DISEASES

Are of two kinds: firstly, those which are only skin deep (which are not now to be considered); secondly, those which are caused by a bad state of the blood, and which attack various parts of the body in different ways. Skin diseases shows itself in the HEAD, sometimes in the form of Dandruff which no amount of brushing and combing will get rid of, and sometimes in the form of Scaly Eruptions. In the NECK, by an enlargement of the glands (commonly called Glandular Swellings), which if unchecked become very unsightly wounds. In the ARMPITS, and the inside of the ELBOWS, by an inflamed Roughness of the Skin, which is very painful when washed. In the HANDS, by deep Cracks or Fissures which, if healed for a few days, speedily open again, or by horny-looking patches. In the LEGS, by Hard, Shiny and Inflamed Swellings, or by wounds more or less deep. And on the BODY, in Red Scaly Patches which as often as rubbed off, form again or in the discharge of a thin, watery fluid of a very disagreeable nature. In all these cases the treatment must be twofold. An Ointment is required to relieve Itching and Medicine must be taken to change the state of the Blood, and render it pure.

Both these requirements are supplied by
Dr. Roberts' Celebrated Medicines,
the OINTMENT called
"THE POOR MAN'S FRIEND,"
And
ALTERATIVE PILLS,
Called "PILULÆ ANTISCROFULÆ."

These Two Medicines have now stood the test of 100 years' trial, having been introduced to the public in the latter part of the last century.

They may be obtained of all Chemists, or of the Proprietors,
BEACH & BARNICOTT, BRIDPORT, DORSET.
Price 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 11s. and 22s. each. Postage extra.

## INSURANCES.

### FIRE INSURANCE.

| | Exclusive Reserve Fund. |
|---|---|
| The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL | ,, 3,000,000 |
| The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., (exclusive re-insurances) CAPITAL | M6,000,000 |
| The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL | ,, 6,000,000 |
| The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL | ,, 7,500,000 |
| The LUBECK FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL | ,, 3,000,000 |
| The FIRE INSURANCE Co. of 1877, CAPITAL | ,, 2,600,000 |
| The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL | fl 3,000,000 |
| The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL | ,, 2,000,000 |
| The FIRE INSURANCE Co., "NSULINDE," CAPITAL | 1,000,000 |

### MARINE INSURANCE.

| | |
|---|---|
| The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL | £ 3,000,000 |
| The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL | fl 3,000,000 |
| The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL | ,, 2,000,000 |
| The BADEN MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL | M6,000,000 |
| The NEW SWISS LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE CO. | |

THE FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS. ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

### ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.

TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in the best and safest Securities, now amount to

£5,672,040-17-8 STERLING.

FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES covering risks on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms. COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

| | |
|---|---|
| Fire Premiums for 1882 | £300,690 |
| ,, 1885 | £988,156 |
| ,, 1886 | £955,039 |

LIFE BRANCH.

NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without reference to Head Office on APPROVED lives. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL employ have extra premium returned.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods or ADULTS, and Children on very favourable terms.

LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ per cent.

REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when assured leave either Alexandria or Port Said.

Accumulated LIFE FUNDS now amount to £3,257,609

GROWTHS OF FUNDS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 182 | £2,196,972 15 8 | 1881 | £4,673,299 5 1 |
| 185 | £3,492,950 1 4 | 1886 | £5,672,040 17 8 |

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

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NOW issued by this Company, which provides for a Payment to the Assured himself on attaining a specified age; or he can purchase a Pension, if he so desires, for the rest of life; or the Sum Assured is payable to his Representative at the previous death of the Assured, thus comprising in one contract the TREBLE BENEFIT of an Endowment, a Pension payable during life, or as a Family Provision payable at Death.

ENQUIRY-FORM
AS TO THE COST OF
A Sum to be received at a specified age
(or at Death, if previous),
with the ALTERNATIVE of
A Pension for Life after that age.

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Full Particulars on Application, and Forms of Proposal for effecting Assurances may be had from—

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
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or any of the Agents of the Company.

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AND
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FOR
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INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5; with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1889 contains a great deal of new and interesting information connected with the unprecedented progress made by the city in recent years.

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| SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL | £3,200,000 |
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LONDON OFFICE—52, THREADNEEDLE, STREET, E. C.

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INVALUABLE to CAVALRY, OFFICERS HORSEMEN, and those whose exercises are of an outdoor nature.

Solid Silver Keyless Watch in Yellow Leather Wrist Strap, Strong and Neat.

Rs. 32-8 Nett.

MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
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### DR. DE ROOS' CONCENTRATED GUTTÆ VITÆ OR VEGETABLE LIFE DROPS.

THE Alchemists of old spent years in endeavouring to find out the means of transmuting the baser metals into gold, but in vain. It was, however, reserved for a physician of the 19th Century to make a far more valuable discovery in occult science—the result of deep research into the arcana of Nature's mysteries—which is here offered to the world; and the pleasing results of a quarter of a century, during which time this wonderful medicine has been tried in every quarter of the globe, all corroborate the most sanguine of the Inventor's hopes. Thousands of voluntary testimonials from grateful patients testify to the fact that from this remarkable tonic alone, new life has been imparted to numbers of debilitated individuals; and it is not too much to say that hundreds of persons are at the present day in full enjoyment of their mental and bodily powers—in thorough good health—who previously were confirmed hypochondriacs, had been given up by the Faculty as incurable, and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends.

This great life-reviving medicine gives vitality and strength to the most shattered constitutions. It not only strengthens the system but purifies the blood, and promotes a healthy circulation of the fluids, thus imparting strength and tone to the nerves, enlivening and invigorating both body and mind. It greatly improves the appetite and restores the digestive powers, whilst for dyspeptic persons it is unrivalled. Those who (from long residence in hot climates) suffer from languor and relaxation, as also all persons going to East or West Indies should provide themselves with this important article of health.

Youth and age equally participate in the miraculous effects of this wondrous medicine, for whether the body debilitated in early life, or sinking under the advance of years, a few doses will speedily afford assurance of returning health, by giving tone to the muscular and nervous systems, and through the organs of digestion renovating the whole constitution. To the young it affords health, strength, and spirits, in place of lassitude and debility; while to the aged and infirm it assuredly furnishes great relief and comfort, by gently and safely invigorating the whole corporeal frame; and although it is not put forward as imparting immortality, it will certainly gild the autumn of declining years, and in all cases, calmly and serenely protract the close of life. For females of all ages, as also for delicate children who can not take cod-liver oil, the Guttæ Vitæ will be found a great boon—being far superior in its strengthening properties, and at the same time so pleasant to the palate that it can hardly be called a medicine. To married persons, especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity for exertion. Price, 11s. and 33s. per bottle. The large size contains sufficient for four weeks.

PAINS IN THE BACK, GRAVEL, LUMBAGO, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS AND BLADDER, STRICTURES, &c.

### DR. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS

Are justly celebrated all over the world as the most safe and speedy remedy for the above dangerous complaints, discharges of any kind, Stone in the Bladder and diseases of the Kidneys and Urinary Organs generally.

These celebrated Pills are an infallible remedy in the most obstinate cases. By their use alone many thousands are annually restored to health, and the agonies of gout and rheumatism may now be considered a voluntary affliction, as no one need suffer these excruciating torments if they will only have recourse to these Pills, which are confidently recommended by the proprietor as the only real specific; whilst for weakness across the loins, sandy or other deposit in the water, and in all cases of renal or urinary disturbance, they are indeed, unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, promote the functions of the liver and kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, often arise soley from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys. Thousands of testimonials from grateful patients attest their marvellous efficacy. In packages 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s.

### DR. DE ROOS'
PILULÆ VITÆ, OR
### VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS

Are the most wonderful Pills in the World for all Disorders of the Liver, Stomach and Bowels. They do not gripe or purge, and for habitual costiveness, loss of appetite, disturbed sleep, harrassing dreams, wind, indigestion, sick headache, furred tongue, unpleasant taste in the mouth on rising in the morning, sallowness, scurvy, &c., they are of unexampled efficacy; and being prepared solely from the Vegetable Kingdom, may be taken with the utmost safety by the most delicate of either sex.

Those who are subject to occasional attacks of Biliousness instead of resorting to the old-fashioned blue pill and nauseous black draught, will do well to keep a box of these Pills by them, and never leave home without them; an attack may thus be nipped in the bud by taking a dose or two which, if allowed to run its course for a few days, would probably almost completely prostrate its unhappy victim. Sold in boxes at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.

Every package of Dr. De Roos' preparations bears the British Government Stamp with the words—"WALTER DE ROOS, London," in White Letters on a Red Ground, by order of Her Majesty's Honourable Commissioners without which none can possibly be genuine. DR. DE ROOS' world-famed medicines may be obtained of all the principal Merchants in India.

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*N.B.*—THE TRADE SUPPLIED.

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### DISINFECTANTS
(FLUIDS, POWDERS, SOAPS),
NON-POISONOUS, PLEASANT AND BEST

Used by more than 1,000 Boards of Health and Hospitals. Gold Medals, Calcutta 1883-84, Paris 1885, Antwerp 1886.

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"Valuable Antiseptic and Disinfectant."—*Times.*

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Of all Chemists and Stores throughout India.

THE "SANITAS" COMPANY, Limited,
CONTRACTORS TO H. M. ADMIRALTY,
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### PERRIER JOUET & CO.'S
"B." BRAND
CHAMPAGNE,
in magnums, Quarts and Pints.

LYON & CO.,
Sole Agents, Bombay.

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Subject to 5 per cent. Discount for Cash.
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Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY, LOST VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY, KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by *local absorption*, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper, post free, upon application.

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### KEATING'S COUGH-LOZENGES.

COUGHS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, DIFFICULTY of BREATHING are speedily cured by Keating's Cough-Lozenges recognised and recommended by the Medical Faculty. No other remedy is half so effective. One Lozenge alone gives relief. They contain no Opium, Morphia, nor any violent drug, and may be taken by the most delicate. One or two at bed-time ensure rest when troubled by the throat. Sold at all Chemists, in small tins.

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### EPPS'S COCOA
BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us, ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article of the *Civil Service Gazette.*

Made simply with boiling water or milk.
Sold in ½lb. and pound tins, labels thus:—

JAMES EPPS & CO.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS,
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Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matter as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situation Wanted, or Servant Required, Houses or Lodgings, to the Change of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes is as follows:—

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TO SUBSCRIBERS

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CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances should be made payable to "the Proprietors of the Bombay Gazette."

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# BOMBAY.

## TO-DAY.

…ing of the University Senate, 5-15 p.m.

…ssels Arrived.—The following vessels arrived yesterday :—Iran (s), from Cardiff ; Hindoo (s), Cutch Mandvie ; and Himalaya (s), Calcutta.

Vessels sailed.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—Byculla (s], and Sierra Perima (ship), for Rangoon.

Music.—H. E. the Governor's Band will not play at the Esplanade Bandstand this evening as usual.

Postal Notice.—The next China and Australian Mails per s. s. Pekin will be closed at the General Post Office in Bombay on Friday, the 1st February 1889, at 3 p.m.

The Countess of Dufferin's Fund.—From our advertising columns it will be observed that on the 7th of February a meeting is to be held in the Town Hall, Calcutta, in connection with the Lady Dufferin Fund for supplying Female Medical aid to the Women of India. Lord Lansdowne is to preside, and a report will be read showing the proceedings and progress of the Association during the past year.

The Animals Hospital.—On the first of December last there were 112 bullocks, 17 horses, and 2 dogs at the Bai Sakarbai Dinshaw Petit Hospital for Animals at Parel. During the month of December 82 bullocks, 26 horses, and 14 dogs were admitted, and during the same month 99 bullocks, 25 horses, and 6 dogs were discharged from the hospital. One case among bullocks, 1 case among horses, and 8 cases among dogs proved fatal during the past month.

Fatal Fall Down a Staircase.—An inquest was held by the Coroner yesterday at Paton Street touching the death of a Hindoo woman, aged 75 years, named Luckhee. Deceased was blind for the last nine years and had to be lead. At 2 o'clock on Tuesday afternoon deceased accidentally fell down the staircase from the first floor of her house to the stone pavement below, and sustained a fracture to her skull. She died on the spot. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

Railway Accident.—As the B. B. and C. I. R. IC-30 down local train was passing the level crossing north of the Mahim station, a Hindoo leper, who happened to be crossing the lines just then, got himself struck by the engine and thrown off to a distance of about fifty paces across the line. He was promptly picked up and brought over to the Mahim station, where he was looked after by the StationMaster and attended to by Dr. N. Lam during the night. He had his right arm broken, and the part below the right scalp cut open. He was removed to the J. J. Hospital in the morning in a precarious state.

Death from Burns.—An inquest was held by the Coroner yesterday at Candawady respecting the death of a Portuguese child aged 3 years and 10 months, named Anneta Thereza de Conceicao. Deceased on the 27th instant at 9 p.m. was in charge of her ayah in an outside room of her parents' house, when the ayah lighted a candle and fixed it on a wooden step that leads to a loft by pouring some melting wax on it. The candle was about two feet from the floor. The ayah then went to the cook-room for some water. She had not been a minute away when the child was found with its clothes in flames and holding the candle in her hand. The mother at once rubbed the clothes and extinguished the flames, but the child had sustained extensive injuries, from the effects of which she died on Tuesday evening. A verdict of accidental death from burns was recorded.

The Serious Charge against a Captain.—Mr. Cooper yesterday heard the case in which Goolambhoy Ahmed, the master of the s. s. Kallanudi, was summoned for not having reported a case of cholera which had occurred on board his steamer during the voyage from Goa to Bombay. Mr. Little, Public Prosecutor, appeared in support of the summons, and Mr. Smetham represented the captain. From the evidence adduced by Mr. Little in support of the charge it appeared that when the Kallanudi left Goa for Bombay on the 6th inst., the cook, Salvador Silva, became very ill, and during the voyage became worse. On the arrival of the vessel here the man was taken ashore to a *coor* or club in Mazagon, and from thence to the J. J. Hospital, where he died of cholera shortly after admission. Acting on this information, which was conveyed to him, the Health Officer to the Port instituted these proceedings. The Magistrate, after recording the evidence of two companions of Silva, who had taken him to the hospital and the medical evidence, stated that he had no doubt that the man had died from cholera, but he was of opinion that the evidence in no way connected the captain with a knowledge of the fact that there was cholera on board. Mr. Little remarked that he quite felt the difficulty in connecting the defendant with such knowledge, but he was unable to carry the case any further. Without calling upon Mr. Smetham for his defence, his worship acquitted the defendant.

## CLAIM ON AN ADJUSTED ACCOUNT.

At the Small Cause Court yesterday before Mr. W. E. Hart, Chief Judge, Mahomed Ally Fida Ally sought to recover the sum of Rs. 979 from Tricumdas Hunsraj, being the amount of an adjusted and signed account for moneys lent and advanced by the plaintiff to the defendant. Mr. Nusserwanjee, pleader, appeared for the plaintiff, the defendant did not appear. On the 10th instant the plaintiff had obtained a short-date summons from his Honour against the defendant, on the grounds that the defendant was very heavily involved, had stopped his business, and had concealed himself through fear of his creditors. The plaintiff learnt that the defendant was about to leave the jurisdiction of the court with intent to obstruct or delay any decree that might be passed against him in this suit. On the 16th instant the case was fixed for hearing, when the defendant, through his pleader, Mr. De Souza, put in a short affidavit, in which he flatly denied the allegations made by the plaintiff in his affidavit. The defendant then contended that these allegations were false, and made with a view to annoy and harass him out of spite. He further said that some time ago he and the plaintiff carried on business in partnership, and it was only recently they had dissolved the partnership, and since then the defendant had set up a nail shop on his own account, and had carried on the same business. Ever since the plaintiff has borne and still bears ill feeling towards him, and hence the plaintiff had made several false reports concerning the defendant. The defendant also added that he was always to be found in his shop, and, if necessary, he could show from his books that his business is still going on up to the 16th instant.

On the other hand, the defendant said the plaintiff had several dealings with him to the extent of Rs. 987-10-9, and setting off this amount against the plaintiff's claim, there would be a balance found due by the plaintiff to the defendant. He lastly submitted that there was not the slightest necessity for the plaintiff to file the present suit, and asked for a fortnight's adjournment in order to enable him to file a cross claim against the plaintiff.

His Honour postponed the case until the 30th instant.

On the case being called on for hearing yesterday, Mr. Nusserwanjee, for the plaintiff, informed His Honour that on the last occasion the defendant appeared in court with his pleader, Mr. DeSouza, and denied the allegations made against him by his client in his affidavit, contending that he was a man of substance and never intended to leave the jusisdiction of the Court. The defendant had at the last hearing obtained an adjournment from the Court on the ground that he wanted to file a cross suit, and had since absconded from Bombay. Within the last three or four days about twenty judgments have been passed against him in the other courts, and his goods have been attached and brought in court, and no cross suit has been field. Mr. Nusserwanjee under the circumstances applied for a decree for the amount claimed with costs and also for immediate execution.

His Honour gave a decree for the plaintiff for Rs. 979, together with court costs, and certified Rs. 51 as professional costs, and ordered a speedy execution to issue against the defendant.

## DIVINE SERVICE.

### BOMBAY YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

Service will be held this evening at Bandora at half-past eight on the lower floor of Bandora House, late Marine Hotel. The Rev. G. W. Clutterbuck will preach.

KEMP & Co.'s EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE imparts unspeakable comfort and a sense of refinement to the Toilet, refreshes the Brain, and counteracts the depressing influences of Hot Weather. Per Bottle, Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.

## STANDING COMMITTEE.

The weekly meeting of the Standing Committee of the Municipal Corporation was held yesterday afternoon, the Hon. Mr. Sayani was in the chair. There were present :—Col. Merewether, Dr. Waters, Sir Henry Morland, Mr. Javerilal Umiashunker, Mr. R. N. Khote, Dr. Cowasji Hormusji, and Messrs. M. N. Banajee and N. B. Jejeebhoy.

### SALE OF REFRESHMENTS AT CHARNI ROAD.

The Committee considered the application of Mr. E. S. A. Burch, dated 22nd inst., requesting sanction to erect a *pendal* for the sale of light refreshments on the spare ground opposite the Charni Road Railway Station. As the Municipality have no control over the ground it was decided to inform Mr. Burch that the Municipality had nothing whatever to do with the matter.

### WATER FOR THE UNIVERSITY GARDEN.

The next item was the consideration of the letter from the Registrar of the University, asking that the present charge of six annas per 1,000 gallons for water supplied to the University Garden may be remitted, and the amount paid during the present year under that head refunded.

The Municipal Commissioner thought there were several objections in doing so ; but he did not wish to treat the matter in a churlish manner, because it was not a Municipal garden. It was doubtful, too, whether water should be allowed to be used in gardens. With regard to the present question he did not know why sub-soil water should not be used in the place of lake water, which they had to economise so carefully.

Sir Henry Morland remarked that they should sink artesian wells, if it was worth while.

The Commissioner thought there was water enough which could be availed of by sinking artesian wells. With regard to the charge he drew attention to the fact that the Committee had already passed a resolution fixing the rate.

It was decided, as the matter had to go to the Corporation, that the Corporation be informed that a resolution was passed by the Standing Committee fixing the charge for the ensuing year, at 8 as. a gallon and not at 6 as. Without making any pledge as to continuing the supply of lake water to the University Garden, and subject to such conditions regarding the hours of supply as the Commissioner may lay down, the Standing Committee approve of a compounded sum of Rs. 50 per quarter being charged as long as the consumption in any one month does not exceed one lakh gallons ; any consumption over that quantity to be charged for at the present rate of 8 as. per 1,000 gallons.

### IMPERFECT SANITATION.

In recording the Health Officer's report for the third quarter, up to the end of November last, Dr. Waters took occasion to make a few remarks regarding the increase in the mortality. He stated that in company of Mr. Charles he had some time ago visited several districts, such as Gorupdeo, &c., which were most disgraceful from a sanitary point of view. The places were filthy, the drainage and sewage contaminating everything and making the whole neighbourhood unhealthy. He noticed that the mortality was increased under the head of fever, which was, he thought, due entirely to imperfect sanitation. This state of things pointed to the most dire need of drainage, with which they should go on as speedily as possible.

Dr. Cowasji agreed with his friend, Dr. Waters, and remarked that the Health Officer attributed a great deal of the morality to the scanty rainfall and the various sudden changes in the weather.

The report was recorded.

### THE EYE AND EAR INFIRMARY.

The Committee proceeded to consider the proposition made by Dr. Cowasjee to recommend the Corporation to sanction a grant of Rs. 4,000 for the year 1889-90 towards the maintenance of the Eye and Ear Infirmary. In support of this resolution Dr. Cowasjee very strenuously urged the utility and importance of the hospital on the claims of the poor. Mr. R. N. Khote seconded the proposition.

Dr. Weir, the Health Officer, while in favour of supporting such an institution, urged the claims of more important institutions, such as an infectious diseases hospital.

Mr. Banaji suggested that in order that a hospital should really prove of utility, again public confidence, and be under their contol, the Eye and Ear Infirmary should be attached to a well managed institution as on the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital. He was against supporting a hospital which appeared to him to be a private hospital. The Goculdas was supervised by Government, and the Municipality had in a way some control over it ; and if such an institution was joined to it, the Corporation could well support it. Another alternative he suggessed was the opening of a special ward for ear and eye diseases in one of the hospitals.

Mr. Javerilal supported Mr. Banaji.

Dr. Waters did not favour the proposition on general grounds. He thought that when dealing with matters pertaining to the health of the city and the relief of the sick, the first thing they should do was to make some provision for ridding themselves of cholera in the city. He objected to the eye and ear hospital as it was a private institution, and it appeared would not be under their control. The sum of Rs. 4,000 asked too appeared to be very large when compared to the Rs. 36,000 they granted to such a big hospital as the Goculdas, which had 120 beds, while this hospital contained only four. Again, the institution was not centrally situated, and it would be better if provision were made for a separate ward for eye and year diseases in the Goculdas Tejpal or some other hospital. Other institutions which did more good, such as the midwifery hospital, had better claims upon the Municipality, and altogether the speaker objected to the scheme.

Dr. Cowasjee having replied and after further discussion, the resolution was passed by a majority of one.

The Committee then adjourned.

## A DISPUTED BREACH OF CONTRACT.

Yesterday at the Small Cause Court before Mr. W. E. Hart, Chief Judge, Messrs. Campbell and Hewson, Architects, Engineers, and Surveyors, sought to recover from Ameer Veerji the sum of Rs. 2,000 as agreed to be paid to plaintiffs for acting as engineers of the erection of a mill, or in the alternative as damage for defendant's breach of contract for work done and service rendered to the defendant.

Mr. Brown, of Messrs. Hore, Conroy, and Brown, appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr Anderson, Barrister-at-Law, instructed by Messrs. Thackurdas, Dharumsey and Cama, appeared for the defendant.

It appears on the 19th May last it was agreed between the second plaintiff, Mr. John Hewson, on behalf of the plantiffs' firm, and the defendant that the former should be appointed the engineer for the erection of a cotton spinning mill, which defendant was then about to erect at Parel, and that the plaintiffs should be remunerated by a lump sum of Rs. 2,000 instead of the ordinary commission of 3 per cent. on the cost of the building, which the defendant objected to pay as excessive. The plaintiffs, and especially the second plaintiff, who had previous to that date done work at the defendant's request as an engineer in and about the erection of the mill, continued to act as such engineer until the 9th November last, when the defendant wrote a letter to the second plaintiff, in which he stated that the second plaintiff was to cease to act as the engineer of the mill. In the course of the plaintiff's employment they, and especially the second plaintiff, performed various services for the defendant, and the plaintiffs were always ready and willing to continue to act as engineers of the mill, which is now in course of construction.

The defendant said he refused to pay Rs. 2,000 under the agreement, and that there was no agreement in writing between him and the plaintiffs. The defendant further contended that he was always ready and willing to pay the amount of the bills before the suit, on the plaintiffs returning the plans and vouchers, but they never did so ; the defendant also could not say what amount was due. The defendant dismissed the second plaintiff, as plaintiff and defendant could not agree as to the amount of the previous bills.

Evidence was then led, after which his Honour said the burden of proof of the alleged agreement was on the plaintiffs and that there was conflict of evidence. His Honour therefore must decide on the probabilities of the case. The plaintiffs said the agreement was to be in writing, but it was never put in writing; the agreement for Rs. 2,000 was never mentioned at the interview between the parties on the 9th and 10th November 1888. The defendant called a witness, who was a disinterested party, and he corroborated the defence. The defendant is an honest and respectable man, and the plaintiffs not having discharged the burden of proof, the court thereupon decides in the defendant's favour that there was no agreement made between the parties as alleged. At the hearing the second plaintiff handed up the bills amounting to Rs. 1,173 in court, but the defendant wanted to assertain what amount was actually due by him to the plaintiffs. His Honour then adjourned the case for a week.

Yesterday the case again came on for hearing and final disposal. Mr. Brown appeared for the plaintiffs and Mr. Rustom Cama, of Messrs. Thackurdas, Dharumsey, and Cama, represented the defendant. His Honour by consent of parties entered judgment for the plaintiffs for Rs. 1,173, the amount mentioned in the bill, together with court costs on that amount, and certified Rs. 60 as professional costs of the defendant of the last hearing.

## REV. A. GOLDWYER LEWIS ON EDUCATION.

The Rev. A. Goldwyer Lewis last night delivered a lecture on education in the hall of the Framji Cowasjee Institute.

After alluding to Mr. Lee-Warner's lecture on "the right and responsibilities of public criticism," the lecturer went to say that he proposed to deal with education as being that which will best fit men for the position of critics, and enable them not only to claim the right and wield the weapons of criticism, but also rise to a due conception of its responsibilities, adducing the attacks of Aristophanes in "The Clouds" on Sokrates and the Sophists as an example of a man of great critical power exercising his power without due regard to Mr. Lee-Warner's famous quadrilateral ; and observing that there is a modern school of Aristophanic critics who unfairly attribute political and social evils to the spread of education, forgetting that educational advance is the product, not the cause, of public thought. Without venturing to elaborate a scheme of Imperial policy, he would venture to point out defects in the modern system. "I propose," the lecturer went on to say, "to view education, first, in itself; second, as it affects the life of the individual ; third, in its imperial, political, moral, and religious bearing on the country." Education is a kind of midwifery, to use a Sokratic phrase, leading out into full development what of latent germinal power intelligence and goodness exists in human nature. As the germ is fruitless unless subjected to the influence of certain natural laws and the laws ineffectual without the germ to work upon, so there must be germinal intelligence and educational systems. In the next place, education must not be limited in its range, except by the limitations of the needs and utmost capacity of mankind—its subject, the 'ego' body, intellect, and end—its result no giant intellect with many bodies and fragmentary or faded conscience. Hence the Christian ideal of education is far in advance of that of the Greeks, whose education consisted of elementary, physical, and higher education, leaving art and moral and religious training, except so far as they are made for political power and personal safety. In advance, too, of the ideal of the modern secularist. The education we require is one built upon a broader basis than that afforded by a merely secular system—morality must at least have a place in it. So too Kant's formula "all knowledge starts from the senses, goes on from them to the understanding, and ends with reason, than which nothing higher is found in man," leaves out of consideration the conscience and moral and religious instincts of man. It does not touch the whole personality in which the intellectual and religious faculties are not identical. It leads not to light and liberty, but to darkness and captivity. Even Herbert Spencer's "rational order of subordination" is inadequate, while a wholly religious training is equally disastrous in its results. The French revolution, the failure of Greek philosophy to lead men to higher truth, and the brutal courage of the Roman gladiator afford examples of the failure of partial education.

The practical end of education is to teach boys and girls that which it will be important for them to know as men and women. All departments of knowledge are useful, but only relatively to the position occupied in life. In girls' schools special attention should be given to a careful preparation for parenthood and to domestic economy. In boys' schools special attention is directed to the requirements of the selected career. For professional men the full University course, for clerks and commercial occupations the high school course up to standard VIII, with certain important modifications, for mechanics the high school course up to standard V or VI, then a strictly technical education. This utilitarian theory has much to recommend it, and does not contradict Bacon's dictum that "wisdom for a man's self is in many branches thereof a depraved thing," for it brings the greatest good directly to the State and only indirectly to the individual. The present system does not keep this end sufficiently in view. There is a yet more serious fault to be found in much modern education, it is too superficial, often a mere system of cram. The keenness of competition is partly the cause of this deplorable state of things. Payment by results encourages the masters ; rewards by results the pupils to support it. Thus the reflective faculty degenerates as a consequence of the excessive use of text-books and passing years with many men loss of knowledge painfully acquired, but never assimilated. Again, the eagerness to obtain a matriculation *testamum* to be used as a certificate of fitness when applying for appointments of any kind is to be much deprecated. A University is a place for higher learning, and matriculation is the test of a man's fitness for admission to the University course. The difficulty might be met by the colleges each matriculating its own students. After alluding to the moral ends of education, pointing out how it should affect, not only the work, but the conduct of life, especially in the way of modifying crude ideas on the subject of liberty, the lecturer concluded by dealing briefly with the duty of the state in the matter of public education that the State should exercise a directive and corrective parental power of control, become a more imperative political duty in proportion as the policy obtains of leaving the destinies of their county in the hands of the people, and this is the evident tendency of modern English politics in their application to the administration of India.

## MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

The following are the names of the thirty-six new members of the Bombay Municipal Corporation elected at the general election held in the seven different wards of the city on Thursday last, and the number of votes they have polled. The names of the candidates, who were unsuccessful at the election, are also given with the number of votes secured by them. The names of the new members of the Corporation are marked with asterisks.

### A (FORT) WARD.—SIX COUNCILLORS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | Mr Hurkisondas Narotamdas | 572 |
| *2 | Mr D E Vacha | 556 |
| 3 | Mr K M Shroff | 520 |
| 4 | Mr E F Underwood | 429 |
| *5 | Mr Framjee Dorabjee Divecha | 355 |
| 6 | Mr J B Duxbury | 325 |
| | Mr B S Shroff | 218 |
| | Mr N N Katrack | 59 |
| | The Hon Mr R M Sayani | 2 |
| | Mr Bomanjee Pherosha | 1 |

### B (MANDVI) WARD.—EIGHT COUNCILLORS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| *1 | Mr Fazulbhoy Joomabhoy Lalji | 1335 |
| *2 | Mr Rahimtoola Khairaz | 1106 |
| 3 | Mr Abdoola Meherali Dharamsi | 922 |
| 4 | Mr Jalbhoy Ardeshir Sett | 762 |
| *5 | Mr Accacio Gabriel Viegas | 673 |
| 6 | The Hon Mr R M Syani | 656 |
| 7 | Mr Vundrawandas Purshotamdas | 633 |
| *8 | Mr Narotamdas Goredhandas | 446 |
| | Mr C F Underwood | 400 |
| | Mr Bomanjee Pherosha | 246 |

### C (BHULESHWAR) WARD.—EIGHT COUNCILLORS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | Mr Tribowandas M Nathoobhoy | 2388 |
| 2 | Mr Damodhur Thakersey Mulji | 1584 |
| *3 | Mr Jugmohandas Vundrawandas | 1038 |
| 4 | Mr Bomonjee P Master | 918 |
| 5 | Dr Cowasjee Hormusjee | 893 |
| *6 | Rao Saheb Wasodew J Kirtikar | 792 |
| 7 | Mr Tribhowandas Vurjeewandas | 781 |
| 8 | Mr Nowrojee Byramjee Suntook | 555 |
| | Mr Jumnadas Premchand | 427 |
| | Mr Shamrao M Rele | 293 |

### D (GIRGAUM) WARD.—FIVE COUNCILLORS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | Dr R N Khory | 419 |
| *2 | Mr Bhalchandra K Bhatvadekar | 415 |
| *3 | Mr Mehrjeebhoy Rustomjee Setna | 407 |
| 4 | Mr Jamsetjee Pallonjee Kapadia | 300 |
| 5 | Mr Narayen Gunesh Chandavarkar | 270 |
| | Mr Eknath R Khote | 212 |
| | Mr M J Taleyarkhan | 203 |
| | Mr Muljee B Barbhaya | 171 |

### E (BYCULLA) WARD.—FIVE COUNCILLORS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | Mr M N Banajee | 453 |
| 2 | Major H O Selby | 434 |
| *3 | Mr Jaya Karari Lingu | 401 |
| 4 | Mr Shivjee Dharmajee | 343 |
| *5 | Rao Bahadoor Luchman Singh | 330 |
| | Mr Byramjee N Sirvai | 313 |
| | Mr E R Freeborn | 97 |

### F (PAREL) WARD.—TWO COUNCILLORS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | Mr Nanabhoy B Jeejeebhoy | 115 |
| *2 | Mr Bhugwandas Narotamdas | 97 |
| | Mr C N Wadia | 64 |

### G (MAHIM) WARD.—TWO COUNCILLORS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | Mr Purshotamdas M Nathoobhoy | 107 |
| *2 | Mr J F Fernandez | 99 |
| | Mr J C Cama | 81 |

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## HIGH COURT.—Appellate Side.

(Before Mr. Justice Jardine and Mr. Justice Candy.)

### GOVERNMENT APPEAL AGAINST AN ORDER OF ACQUITTAL.

IMPERATRIX vs. GANESH KHUNDERAO AND GANESH DOLAT.

This was an appeal by the Government of Bombay, appealing against an order of acquittal passed by the Sessions Judge of Thana. On the 6th July 1888, the accused were convicted and sentenced by the Assistant Sessions Judge of Thana to suffer rigorous imprisonment for two months each under sections 182 and 109 of the India Penal Code ; but were in appeal acquitted and discharged by the Sessions Judge. Mr. Shantaram Narayen appeared for the accused ; and Rao Saheb V. N. Mandlik for the Crown.

Mr. Justice Jardine, in delivering judgment in the appeal, said :—This is an appeal directed by the Government of Bombay under section 417 of the Code of Criminal Procedure from an appellate order of acquittal passed by the Sessions Judge of Thana reversing the convictions and sentences passed by the Assistant Sessions Judge for offences punishable under section 182, and section 182 with section 107 of the Indian Penal Code. The Sessions Judge did not enter into the merits, but assuming the facts to be as found by the Assistant Sessions Judge held on the authority of I.L.R. 14, Calcutta 314, and I.L.R. 4, Madras 241, that they did not constitute any offence. The Public Prosecutor has argued for the Crown that section 182 has been wrongly construed, and that this section applies to the facts, and that they also constitute the offence of cheating by personation as defined in section 416 of the Indian Penal Code. In Golam Ahmed Kazi's case, the learned judges placed a limitation on the latter part of section 182. They said, "as it seems to us, that section must be read as a whole, and taken as a whole, it applies to those cases in which the police are induced, upon the information supplied to them, to do or omit to do something which might affect some third person, and which they would not have done, if they had known the true state of things." In the case of the Queen *vs.* Periannan an interpretation was placed on the words "to use his lawful power," which occur in the first part of section 182 ; the question whether the act done came within the language of the second part of the section does not appear to have been raised or considered. No other reported cases in which section 182 has been interpreted have been cited in the arguments. That of Empress *vs.* Madho, I. L. R. 4, Allah 498, was decided in the absence of fraudulent intention, and is hardly in point. The Court has to determine whether the second part of section 182 can be read without imparting into it the words "to the injury or annoyance of any person." In other words can we construe the section as making the giving of false information to a public servant penal, when either of the two consequences is intended to be caused or is known to be likely to be caused by the false information, the first being the causing the "public servant to use the lawful power of such public servant to the injury or annoyance of any person," the second being the causing the public servant to do or omit anything which such public servant ought not to do or omit, if the true state of facts respecting which such information is given were known to him." I am of opinion that this is the proper construction of the section, but as this opinion appears at first sight to differ from that expressed by the learned Judges who decided Golam Ahmed Kazi's case, and as the interpretation of a general penal law is a matter of general importance, I think I am bound to give my reasons with some fullness. It was said in Regina *vs.* Hodnett, (1 Term R. 96.) "It is not true that the Court in the exposition of penal statutes are to narrow the construction. We are to look to the words in the first instance, and where they are plain, we are to decide on them. If they are doubtful, we have then to have recourse to the subject matter ; but at all events it is only a secondary rule." On examining the words of section 182 I find no difficulty in reading them as stating the two consequences as quite distinct from each other, nor is it suggested in Golam Ahmed Kazi's case that they do not bear this apparent meaning Then, is there anything in the sense, or the objects, or the mischief of the enactment which requires that a limitation should be placed on the verbal meaning ? The learned Judges in Golam Ahmed Kazi's case recorded their opinion that the conduct of the accused amounted to no more than a hoax ; and where this view of the facts applies, it is less difficult to hold that there has been no offence. But where there has been something more than a hoax is the person who gives the false information to the public servant with the intention of influencing his conduct, to escape penal liability, unless the probable consequence is injury or annoyance to a third person. These words would doubtless cover an arrest so caused for a search of a man's dwelling. But it is easy to imagine serious results and danger to the well being of the public, or classes of the public, when a public servant is induced by false information to do or omit something, which he ought to do, and I think the section we have to construe deals with that mischief. The words in the section "such public servant ought not to do or omit" appear to me to resemble the words to use the lawful power of such public servant to the injury or annoyance of any person" only in so far as both sets of words refer to official conduct. But the latter phrase using the word "ought," which implies duty and excludes personal choice, covers duties imposed by mere particular statutes, as well as duties arising otherwise from the status or office of the public servant. The police for example are bound by express statute to vigilance in the prevention and detection of crime and the apprehension of offenders ; the Customs and Abkari officers are in much the same position. But other public servants in the absence of statutes are required by the unwritten law to exercise vigilance and care, or like the ministers of the Crown to give good advice, or like the judge to hearken in the courts to the suitors and their counsel, or like the magistrates to suppress riots, or to comment on the misconduct of the police in cases before them. (Kendillon *vs.* Maltby, 2 Moody and Rob 440, 1 Car and M 493.) The office, the honour, and the duty go together, and all relate to the public welfare. Now, as the officer is bound to act in the discharge of his office in the proper circumstances, it may often be an interference with his duty, and thus dangerous to the public welfare if through false information he is prevented from acting, or induced to act wrongly, to withdraw a member of the Government from his duties in the council, or a judge from his court, or a military officer from his command, by giving him false information may thus be prejudicial to the interests of the State, although no particular person can be pointed out as injured or annoyed at the time. Although, as Mr. Mayne remarks in commenting on forgery, under section 463 of his Code, writing a spurious invitation to dinner might be very culpable as a hoax, but would not be a fraud, it may well be that the Legisture took a more serious view of deceitful interferences with what public servants ought to do ; and as a general rule there are many acts of deceit and folly, which are criminal, because of their dangerous results, and by no means to be excused as hoaxes. The second part of section 182, it may be remarked, did not appear in the first draft of the Penal Code prepared by Lord Macaulay's Commission; in the second report, dated 23rd July 1846, section 102, reference is made to a proposal in the Digest of the English Law to punish under the head of "deceits on public officers" those who wilfully give public servants false information. The courts no doubt, differ in their estimates of particular acts, and the decisions are not easily reconciled. (Compare 6th Madras High Court Report, Appendix 12, with Queen *vs.* Luthi, 2 Bengal Law Report, Criminal 25 ; and Regina *vs.* Bhavanishankar, 11 Bombay High Court, Report 3. In Empress *vs.* Dwarka Prasad, Indian Law Report 6. Allah 97.) Mr. Justice Tyrell held that a person who tried to obtain his recruitment in the police of a district by giving certain information about himself to the District Superintendent of Police, which he knew to be false, had not committed an offence punishable under sections 177 or 182, or section 415 of the Indian Penal Code. (See also as to the meaning of "fraudulently.") Queen *vs.* Lal Mahomed, 22 W. R. 28 Criminal Report. But in Empress *vs.* Dhunnam, Indian Law Report, 9 Calcutta at p. 60, Mr. Justice Norris quotes Maule J.'s dictum in Regina *vs.* Nash, 2 Dearsley Criminal Court Report, at page 500, 21 L. I., N. S. 47, May cases : that it is not necessary that any person should be in a situation to be defrauded. In the present case, the Assistant Judge found that under some Rule of Government only persons who have passed an examination called the 6th Vernacular Standard are to be employed in the Revenue Department ; that the accused Ganesh Khanderao falsely informed the Assistant Collector that he had passed this examination, intending thereby to get the Assistant Collector to give him an appointment in the Revenue Department, which the Assistant Collector ought not to have done if he had known the true facts, and that Ganesh Daulat had abetted Ganesh Khanderao by supplying him with a certificate of having passed the examination, whereas it was Ganesh Daulat who passed it having personated Ganesh Khanderao at the examination. The Assistant Sessions Judge held that these facts brought the case within section 182 of the Indian Penal Code. He applied the same reasoning which has led me to my construction of that section. He observes : "There are many acts of public servants as in the present case where there may be no specific injury to any specific person, and yet the public servant ought not to do the act." The remaining question is whether the giving the Assistant Collector false information in order to procure an appointment in the public service, which it would have been wrong of the Assistant Collector to bestow upon the applicant if he had known the real facts, comes within the words and meaning of the latter part of section 182. I think it does. In discriminating between hoax and mere deceit on the one side and criminal offences on the other, the courts ought to have regard to the general policy of the law. It consists with public policy that the State should be well served in all departments ; it is the right and duty of the Government to secure fit men and to take precautions to prevent the offices being filled by the unfit. I am, therefore, of opinion that as the false information comes within the words, so it does within the scope and meaning, and that it is a fit subject of criminal punishment especially if it was given, not as a mere joke, but with a purpose of obtaining the place. I am fortified in this opinion by the view taken of the criminal character of a similar act by West and Nanabhai, J.J., in the unreported case of Queen-Empress *vs.* Vithal Joshi. (Criminal Appeal 47 of 1886.) In that case the prisoner in order to induce a Collector to give him an appointment made use of a certificate, in which his age had been recorded as of twenty-three years, but which had been altered so as to state it as only twenty years. The learned Judges said : "It was argued by Mr. Athle for the accused that there was no dishonesty within the meaning of section 24 of the Indian Penal Code, inasmuch as the accused, if he had got the employment at all, would have got only his wages for work done. If, however, the alteration was made fraudulently, that suffices for the purposes of section 464 as shown by illustration "K," that illustration shows that the mere fabrication of a false character raises the presumption of fraud. It was held by Justice Le Blanc, so long as a century ago, that by fraud is meant an intention to deceive, whether it be from any expectation of advantage to the party himself or from the ill-will towards the other is immaterial. 2 East, 108, Haycraft against Cressy. With regard to the operation of section 471, illustration "K" to section 464 is equally applicable to the one section as the other. To induce the Collector to enter into the contract to employ this man as a karkun under the belief induced by the forged certificate that he was not more then twenty-five years of age brings the case under section 471. This case falls most strictly within the definition of using a forged document. We may also give as a further reason for treating acts of this sort as such as the Legislature may have intended to discourage by penal enactment that they approach the character of misdemeanour at English Law. It seems to be an established rule that whatever openly outrages decency and is injurious to public morals is a misdemeanour at Common Law. (See 4 P. C. 65, or 1 Hawk, Pleas of the Crown, c 5, section 4. To attempt to procure a public office by bribery is a misdemeanour. Rex vs. Vaughan 4 Burr, 2,494.) One reason is that the offices thus get into the hands of unfit persons as stated by Hawkins in his "Pleas of the Crown." The same may happen where the office is gained by false representations. The injury is of a public nature. (Rex *vs.* Richards, 8 T R, at p. 637.) In this general view of the Criminal Law, p. 59, Sir F. J. Stephens says : "There is a close analogy between torts and misdemeanours : each is a violation of a duty imposed by statute or common law, and each class is made up of members which are shown to belong to it, not by reference to any definite catalogue, like those which might be drawn up of felonies— but by reference to broad general principles." At page 58 he says : "Indeed a prosecution for a misdemeanour is hardly distinguishable from an action for tort, in which the Queen is plaintiff, and which sounds in punishment instead of damages. This is true as far as the procedure is concerned in respect of felonies also, and there is little and indeed no reasonable, distinction between statutary misdemeanour (such as obtaining goods by false pretences) and felonies; but the question, what is a misdemeanour at Common Law? hardly admits of any better answer than that it is a tort prosecuted by the Crown. It is in our opinion unnecessary at the present stage to deal with the question whether cheating or any other offence was committed. For these reasons we reverse the order of acquittal passed in appeal by the learned Sessions Judge. As he decided the appeal only on the question of law with which we have dealt and without determining the merits or a question about local jurisdiction which has been raised here, but which depends partly on the facts, we now, under section 423, Criminal Procedure Code direct that the appeal of the prisoner, be re-tried by the Sessions Judge. For such an order we find a precedent in Goverment of Bengal *vs.* Gokal Chandar, 24 Calcutta W. R. 41, Criminal Rulings. That case was tried under the Code of 1872 ; but we are of opinion that the words relating to trial in the present Code, in section 423, are used in a sense wide enough to include the trial of appeals as in section 342, 344, 352 and some sections of chapter 25.

## INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley disposed of the following among other matters at a sitting of the Court yesterday.

### RE MEHERALI SOOMAR.

Mr. Lang, on behalf of the insolvent, applied for a rule *nisi*, requiring the Official Assignee to show cause why satisfaction should not be entered up on the schedule. The application was granted.

### RE SULLEMAN HUSSEIN.

Mr. Mankar, for the insolvent, applied for an adjournment for six months on the ground that the accounts had been left in an insatisfactory state by mehtas formerly employed, and that a new man considered the above period to be necessary to bring them into an intelligible and proper state. Insolvent was adjudicated on the 6th July 1887, since when several adjournments had been obtained, not only by the insolvent, but by the opposing creditors as well.

Mr. Russell, on behalf of Sir Charles Forbes and Company, creditors, objected to the application, on the ground that the case had already been adjourned very often. The present application was made because the insolvent had brought in a strange mehta to examine the accounts.

His Lordship refused the application with costs.

### RE KALIDAS GOVIND.

Mr. Ardasir Kapadia, on behalf of the insolvent, applied for leave to file a fresh petition. Mr. Mankar, on behalf of a creditor, opposed the application, but after some discussion, his lordship granted it.

### RE COWASJEE OOKERJEE.

Mr. Lang, for the insolvent, applied for a week's adjournment.

Mr. Russell, for the Official Assignee, asked his lordship, if he were inclined to grant an adjournment, to fix the hearing peremptorily for next Wednesday.

His Lordship, remarking that it was necessary to serve the insolvent personally, and not through his solicitor, as proposed by Mr. Russell, granted an adjournment till the 13th February.

### RE PREMCHUND DOWLUTRAY.

Mr. Mankar asked for an interim order for the insolvent. The application was opposed in person by Navalchund Govindchund, who was directed to file his opposition. The application was granted.

### RE JOVARIMULL MADHAVRAM.

Mr. Dhairyavan, on behalf of a creditor, asked for a week's adjournment. Mr. Mankar applied that insolvent's case be heard on the same day as that of his partner. His lordship fixed the hearing of both cases for the 29th February.

### RE NOORMAHOMED VALLABH SHAIK.

Mr. Mankar, on behalf of a creditor, asked, under section 56, for an order to review the order of discharge on the ground that insolvent had made certain false statements in his schedule.

The Judge : You appear against your own client. You appeared for the insolvent on the last occasion and now you oppose him.

Mr. Mankar : I have no recollection whatever of having done so.

His Lordship granted a rule *nisi*, making it returnable a fortnight hence.

### RE JAMSETJEE CURSETJEE GHASWALLA.

Mr. Mankar, on behalf of a credidor, asked his Lordship to dismiss the petition, on the ground that insolvent had not complied with an order of the court, made on the 28th November last, to amend the schedule. As there was no appearance for the insolvent, his lordship dismissed the petition with costs.

### RE KALLIAN PURSHOTUM.

On the application of Mr. Dhairyavan, the hearing of the case was adjourned for a fortnight.

### RE SAYED UMEDALI SAYED FAZULA.

Mr. Mankar, for a creditor, asked for a dismissal of the petition on the ground that the insolvent had been suppressing his books of account. His Lordship told the insolvent, who appeared in person, that it was a common practice with fraudulent insolvents to suppress their books of account ; and as he had deposited no books, his petition was dismissed with costs.

### RE HUSSONALI ISMALJEE.

The petition of this insolvent was dismissed for want of appearance.

## BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

### SINGLE LAWN TENNIS HANDICAP.

1st Ties.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Capt Quentin + ½ 15 & 1 bis. | beat | A Froom | +15 scratched |
| F W Shaw .. ½ 15 | .. | M Reid | .. 15 |
| C Marshall .. ½ 3 | .. | W Fernie | .. ½ 30 |
| A B Sangster, scratch | .. | A J Brooks | .. ½ 15 |
| Capt Dunsterville + ½ 15 | .. | C H S Boggs | .. ½ 30 |

Byes.—

| | |
|---|---|
| G G Craig | + 15 |
| J H Symington | .. 30 |
| G H McCausland | .. 15 |
| W E Young | .. 15 |
| J F N Graham | .. ½ 15 1 bis. |
| H O'Connor | .. 15 |
| O Barrow | .. ½ 15 |
| F Hensley | .. ½ 15 1 bis. |
| H R Cobbold | .. ½ 15 1 bis. |
| A E Barton | .. Scratch. |
| Captain MacMahon | .. 2 bisques. |

2nd Ties.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Craig | beat | Quentin, scratched. |
| Shaw | .. | Symington. |
| Marshall | .. | McCausland. |
| Sangster | .. | Young. |
| Graham | .. | Dunsterville. |
| Barrow | .. | O'Connor, scratched. |
| Cobbold | .. | Hensley do. |
| Barton | .. | MacMahon. |

3rd Ties.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Shaw | beat | Craig. |
| Marshall | .. | Sangster. |
| Graham | .. | Barrow. |
| Barton | .. | Cobbold. |

4th Ties.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Shaw | beat | Marshall. |
| Barton | .. | Graham. |

Final.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Barton | beat | Shaw. |

### DOUBLE LAWN TENNIS HANDICAP.

1st Ties.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| W E Young + 15 and W Fernie ½ 30 | beat | W Murray + 2 bisques and Marshall ½ 30. | |
| J F N Graham ½ 15 and 1 bisque and C H S Boggs ½ 30 | beat | A Froom 15 and A E Barton, scratch | scratched. |
| O Barrow ½ 15 and G G Craig 15 | beat | Capt Quentin ½ 15 & 1 bisque and C E Nixon ½ 30 | scratched. |
| Capt McMahon 2 bisques and Lovell ½ 30 | beat | Major Forjett ½ 30 and F Hensley ½ 15 and 1 bisque | scratched. |
| N S Glazebrook ½ 15 and McCausland 15 | beat | A B Sangster, scr and H O'Connor 15 | scratched. |

Byes.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| J H Symington + 30 and H R Cobbold ½ 15 and 4 bisque | M Reid 15 and A P Gould ½ 15 and 1 bisque | A J Brooks ½ 15 and Capt Dunsterville ½ 15 |

2nd Ties.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Symington and Cobbold | beat | Graham and Boggs. |
| Barrow and Craig | beat | Gould and Reid. |
| Dunsterville and Brooks | beat | MacMahon and Lovell. |
| Glazebrook and McCausland | beat | Young and Fernie. |

3rd Ties.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Barrow and Craig | beat | Cobbold and Symington. |
| Dunsterville and Brooks | beat | Glazebrook and McCausland |

Final.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Dunsterville and Brooks | beat | Barrow and Craig |

The final game in the Single Tournament was played yesterday evening before a large number of people. Mr. Shaw made a grand struggle against Mr. Barton, losing the first set by an ace only. The rallies were long and well sustained, the play on both sides being decidedly good. In the Double Tournament there were numerous entries, but unfortunately several men were unable to compete owing to their absence from Bombay. The result was generally anticipated. The winners playing well together throughout.

## HIGH COURT.—Jan. 31.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley.)

For Judgment.

311-87—Little, S, F and N—Narotum Goverdhundas vs Huriba Tookaram—Ardesir, H and D.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

359-87—Little, S, F and N—Haji Sulleman Haji Sumar vs Tyab Gool Mahomed and others—Thakurdas, D and C.—Part heard.

406-86—Hore, C and B—Noorbai vs Haji Moosa Haji Hassom and others—Jefferson, B, D and K.

202-88—Payne, G and S—Hasumbhai Visram vs Ebrahimbhai Kurmally—Mansuklal and D.

314-86—Jefferson, B, D and K—C A Turner vs Culliarji Amirchund—Hore, C and B.

424-88—Ardesir, H and D—Cowasji Adurji Bamji vs Goolbai and others—D S Garud, and in person.

107-87—Ardesir, H and D—The Gokuldas Balabdas Manufacturing Co. vs James Scott and others —Craigie, L and O.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Scott.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

378-87—L, S, F and N—C A Turner vs Rahimbhoy Alladinbhoy—Thakurdas, D and C. Part heard.

380-88—Tobin and R—Sir Henry Morland vs The G I P R Co.—Little, S, F and N.

381-88—Tobin and R—Danne F H H Morland vs The G I P R Co.—Little, S, F and N.

69-88—Jefferson, B, D and K—Janabai and another vs Bai Dhakeebai and others—In person.

84-88—Tyabji and D - Lalji Dongersey and others vs Dinbai and others—Pestonjee and R and Craigie, L and O.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Parsons.)

To speak to the minutes of decree.

142-84—H Bicknell—Rahimabai vs Haji Abool Latiff, &c.—Tyabji and D.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

483-88—Jefferson, B, D and K—Haji Janmahomed Haji Joosub vs Umar Hamid—Tyabji and D.—Part heard.

145-88—J C Cama—Buchoobai and others vs Vullibhoy Khanbhoy and others—L, S, F and N, M, D, and J, P, G and S, and C and B.

465-87—Munsuklal, D and J—Madhowrao Shridhur and another vs Ambaji Bhicaji—Chalk, W and S.

471-88—Hore, C and B—Rumubai and another vs Maria—Chalk, W and S.

263-88—Payne, G and S—G G Volkart and others vs Lalji Cutchra and others—Thakurdas, D and C.

The London correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian* says :—Lord Dufferin, it is understood, will leave Rome for England almost immediately, and will remain at home for a long period on leave. It is of course generally known that his appointment to Rome was to enable him to qualify for a diplomatic pension, as the two high offices which he has filled in Canada and in India do not carry pensions and his Lordship is not a wealthy man. I have been at some pains to ascertain his exact position in this respect, and am told that three conditions are necessary to qualify a man for the first-class diplomatic pension of £1,700 per annum—(1) fifteen years must have elapsed since the date of his first commission ; (2) he must have spent ten years in diplomatic employment abroad, including terms of leave at home ; and (3) he must have held an Embassy for three years. Now Lord Dufferin's first commission was dated 1855, when he went with Lord John Russell to the Vienna Congress ; and his second was dated 1860, when he was the British representative on the Commission to inquire into the Lebanon massacre. Hence he fulfils the first condition, and he also fulfils the third, for he was Ambassador at Constantinople for more than three years. But in the second lies the rub. He has not had ten years' diplomatic service, but only between seven and eight. He was only a few months in Vienna in 1855, about a year in Syria in 1860-61, rather more than a year and a half at St. Petersburg, and about three and a half in Constantinople. There are always a few months at one end or other of a commission, frequently at both ends, to be added, which brings the whole period up to over seven years, leaving three to be still served in Rome. If in the meantime—I have heard the rumour revived within the last few days—Lord Dufferin should become Foreign Minister, he will be entitled to the much better Cabinet pension. I hear that he was fortunate enough a few years ago to part with some of his Irish estates under Lord Ashbourne's Act, but this can scarcely have been of any advantage except to prevent a worse thing befalling him later on, when Irish land had depreciated still more.

## SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1 ; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

FOR SALE.—An ELECTRIC LIGHT DYNAMO, in Thorough Good Order, capable of lighting 12 Lamps. Apply to "A. B.," care of *Bombay Gazette.*

TO MILITARY OFFICERS.—Just arrived, The NEW REGULATION GLOVE, as worn with Khaki Uniform, Rs. 3-8 per pair.
THORPE & Co.,
Military Outfitters, Bombay.

TO LET.—A Well Situated and Well Furnished BUNGALOW, on Malabar Hill. For particulars, apply to "X. Y. Z.," care of *Bombay Gazette.*

CEYLON TEA, as used at the Byculla Club, Bombay Club, Yacht Club and Club of Western India, Poona. Sample tins of 4 lbs. obtainable at the Offices of PHIPSON & Co.

TO LET.—TOP FLOOR, on Colaba Causeway, suitable for a Married Couple or 2 or 3 Bachelors. Rent moderate. Address, "C. G.," care of this paper.

AUCTION SALE of Dr. Banks' Valuable Household Furniture, Cutch-work, Silver-ware, &c., at No. 51, Nepean Sea Road, Malabar Hill, TO-DAY, at 1 p. m.

LEPROSY.—Dr. G. W. Phillips, Specialist in Leprosy. Address, Bhuondi, Thana District. Can be consulted any day, and at any time. Pamphlets free on application.

ABSENT.—DR. F. B. SEERVAI will be absent from Bombay for about Five Days on a Professional Visit to H. H. the Gaekwar.

LIBRARIES and Reading Rooms brilliantly lit up with Ditmar's Vienna "Lightning" Lamps. —R. DITMAR, late Theodor Knaust, 69, Esplanade Road.

SOAPS, SCENTS, and SWEETS ! ! ! Our new stock just to hand, and our Prices can be compared with any Firm, also Crockery, Cutlery, Glassware, Stationery, Fancy Goods and Toys, Cheapest House. —SHROFF BROTHERS.

12 × 10 PHOTOGRAPHIC KIT FOR SALE. Consists of Meagher's Brass Bound Camera (Russia Leather Bellows and all the latest Improvements), 3 Double Banks and Tripod ; Dallmeyer's 15 by 12 Rapid Rectilinear Lens (just imported) ; Dallmeyer's Group Lens 5D ; Drop Shutter; and Solid Leather Case. All in Perfect Order. On view at J. NEUBERG'S, Medows Street, Bombay.

ST. JACOB'S OIL Rs. 1-14 ; Cuticura Soap Rs. 2 per box; Kepler's Malt with Cod-liver Oil Rs. 1-6; Warner's Safe Cure Rs. 3-8.—WRIGHT & Co., Mint Road, Fort.

LATEST DESIGN in Briggs Paper Pattern Cruel, Fillosille and Knitting Silk, Macrame Twine, Knitting Cotton and Fingering Wool. Prices beyond competition.—D. B. MODY, 29, Apollo Street.

WANTED.—A YOUNG MAN for doing copying work, must write a distinct hand. Apply under letter X., care of this paper.

WANTED.—A Young Parsee GRADUATE, who would like to learn all that concerns the management of a Mercantile Firm. Salary for the First Year Rs. 50 per month, for the Second Rs. 75, and for the Third Rs. 100. Apply to "623," care of this paper.

UNFURNISHED ROOM WANTED, three minutes' walk from European Hospital, must be very quiet. Address, "P. M.," care of this paper.

WANTED.—A CAPTAIN to take Command of a Steam-ship. He must possess a Foreign Certificate of Competency. Also an ENGINEER who must possess a Second-class Engineer's Certificate of Competency. Either European or Native will do.—Apply to HAJEEBHOY LALLJEE & Co., Khoja Moholla.

THOMAS NICOL, Agent for Domestic Servants, and also Repairer of Pianoforte, Organ, Harmonium and other Musical Instruments.—No. 6 Deanan, near the old Secretariat.

TO BE LET.—The OFFICE PREMISES and GODOWNS, lately in possession of Messrs. KING, KING & Co. Apply to JAMSEDJEE BOMANJEE WADIA, Dhun Mills Office.

TEMPLE BAR HOTEL, Rampart Row, Bombay. Terms per diem, Rs. 4. Breakfast and Tiffin, Re. 1 each ; Dinner, Rs. 2.

POONA HOTEL, POONA, is a First-Class Upper-storeyed Hotel, in Poona. It is most centrally situated and affords all the Comforts of a Home. Rooms bright and airy. Each family has a separate Sitting Room. TERMS MODERATE.

MATHERAN GRANVILLE HOTEL.—The increased preference shown to this place has compelled the proprietors to extend the accommodation which is being built consisting of large, airy bedrooms.

ITALIAN CAKES can be had at PEARSE'S at Re. 1 per lb.—PEARSE, 7 Church Gate Street.

SAILING BOAT, FOR SALE, 18 feet, English-built, half-decked, sloop-rigged, lead keel.—Rs. 300. Apply to "M. S.," care of this paper.

TO BE SOLD.—FURNISHED STONE HOUSE, Louisa Point, Matheran.—Apply at the Advocate-General's Office, High Court.

GUINNESS' STOUT, bottled by T. P., Griffin & Co., London, as supplied to the P. and O. Steamers. Bombay Agents :—Phipson & Co.

STEAM LAUNCH FOR SALE.—Length 50 feet; beam 11 feet. Has good sized Saloon forward, and is fitted up as a Pleasure Yacht.—Apply "T.," care of *Bombay Gazette.*

GENUINE LUSCIOUS SMYRNA FIGS, Specially ordered, 3½ lbs. box for 14 annas, 4½ lbs, box for Re. 1-5 D.—Heerajee & Co. Crawford Market, Below the Tower,

CRESTS and MONOGRAMS, engraved on stone by a special artist, and mounted as Signet Rings, Seals, &c., at a few days notice.—MARCKS and Co., Ld., Bombay or Poona.

PRICES BEYOND COMPETITION.—Gold and Silver Metal Watches and Clocks of various descriptions.—KANNY & Co., Watch-makers, 59, Meadows Street.

JUST OPENED.—COLORED OTTOMAN SILKS, beautifully Soft Texture, in the NEWEST and most FASHIONABLE Shades, at Mrs. TAYLOR'S, Milliner and Dressmaker, 25, Medows Street, Bombay.

JOHN MAHOMED ! JOHN MAHOMED ! ! JOHN MAHOMED ! ! ! TAILOR, &c., TAILOR, &c., TAILOR, &c.—THE letters on our file from customers during the past four years are commendable to our Cutter and are a guarantee of a perfect fit. OUR PRICES ARE MODERATE.

FOR SALE.—DEMY EXPRESS LITHO-PRINTING MACHINE, (QUITE NEW) by Messrs. Furnival & Co., London, fitted with recent improvement and two sets of Rollers, complete. Steam or hand. For particulars, &c., apply to "IMPORTER," care of *Bombay Gazette* Office.

KHULF JUMIL and ALMAS have lately arrived from Bagdad with First-class Horses and Ponies, which can be seen at Oomer Jamal's Stables. To effect immediate sale no reasonable offers will be refused.

GLADSTONE BAGS, a very large stock very best finish, lined Canvas, Leather Pockets and Nickel Mountings, also Fitted Bags and Dressing Bags in neat Brown, Black Morocco, sizes from 20in. to 28in.— BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld.

FOR SALE.—A Roomy, Stylish LANDAU, as good as new. A Powerful Grey Arab HORSE, 5 years old, sound. A serviceable, single set of HARNESS. Price for the turn-out, Rs. 1,600 will be sold separately. Apply to "H. S.," care of this office.

IMMENSE REDUCTION in prices.—Our Extra Fine Pekoe, Re 1, Extra Fine Pekoe Souchong, Ans. 14 ; Extra Fine Souchong, Ans. 13, and Fragrant Congou, Ans. 11 per lb. All in 1 lb. Strong, Air-Tight, Zinc Boxes. Quality unsurpassable.—DANTRA & Co., Tea Merchants, 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

PILSENER BEER (Lion's Head Brand) Light, Pure, and Wholesome. Cases of 4 dozen large bottles, at Rs. 5 per doz. Cases of 6 doz. small bottles, at Rs. 3 per doz. WILLIAM BELL & Co., Bombay. Sole Agents and Importers.

FOR SALE.—Bay and Grey C.-B. PONIES (Geldings) 13-2 5 years, and 13-3 5 years, respectively, both good jumpers, trotters and fast polo ponies; sold for no fault, open to Vety. Examination, can be seen at STEPHENS & SONS, Girgaum.

TO BE DISPOSED OF.—A Large Teakwood Cabinet on stand, with forty drawers, containing 2,640 compartments for copper coins. Also Two Small Cabinets for gold and silver coins (20 drawers) capable of holding 400 coins each. The above may be seen at the Cathedral High School.

FOR SALE.—A Second-hand DOUBLE ROYAL MACHINE, of Connisbee's Improved Make, Patent, by Harrild and Sons, London, in good working order, prints a form of matter 40 by 27, size of table inside bearers 45 by 37 inches.—Apply to "Z," care of this paper.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST.
NO. 3 HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON,
BE CONSULTED FROM 8 A.M. TO 5 P.M.
Extracts Teeth under N. O. Gas.
No. 23, RAMPART ROW.
Opposite to P. W. Department.

JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Ld.,
BILLIARD TABLE MAKERS
AND
GENERAL HOUSE FURNISHERS,

Can supply every requisite for the entire furnishing of Houses, and will be glad to send samples and designs free of charge.
18, Marine St., Bombay.

DR. FAKIRJI R. BONESETTER,
SURGEON, L. M. & S.,

WALKESHWAR DISPENSARY, No. 52. Hours 6 to 10 a.m., 3 to 6 p.m., and at all hours during the night.

Between These Hours at No. 71, Sayed Abdool R. Street, near the Parsee Alahibag, where he specially attends to cases of injuries and accidents.

BUGGY, SHIGRAM AND VICTORIA FARES,
With an Alphabetical Index of Buildings and Places mentioned in the Fare list,
with number of Stands, &c.
*Complete and easy reference.*
Size 3 inches by 4½ inches.
and easily carried in the waistcoat pocket
*Cloth Limp Cover.*

Price, Annas 4.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Press.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.
SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE'S

ARE the only Pianofortes of that name that are so favourably and widely known in India for more than 30 years. Inferior instruments have recently been introduced under a name which closely resembles theirs Intending purchasers should therefore satisfy themselves that the name on the Piano they are getting is Schiedmayer and Soehne.

Gold Medals with HIGHEST Distinction at both the Antwerp and the London ("Inventions") Exhibitions, the only Firm of that NAME WHICH OBTAINED a Prize.

THE GRAND SQUARE PIANOFORTE
Cash Rs. 720.
Or 12 monthly instalments at Rs. 66.
Or 24 do. do. „ 36.
The Sympathetic Pianoforte, Cash Rs. 780.
Or 12 monthly instalments at Rs. 72.
Or 24 do. do. „ 38.

Zinc lined Packing Case, Rs. 25 extra. Delivered free at any Railway Stations, Bombay or Poona.

Address : MARCKS & Co., Limited,
Sole Agents for the Pianofortes of Messrs.
SCHIEDMAYER and SOEHNE.
AUTHORISED.

"THEY HAVE NO EQUAL"
is the universal opinion of everybody who has tried

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion, wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability, lassitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness, dizziness of the eyes, &c., being as mild and tonic in their action as they are certain in their curative effects Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England, in bottles ONLY, 1s. 1½d. The genuine are in green packages, with "WILLIAM LAMBERT on the Government Stamp. Insist on having those and none other.

• AGENTS WANTED.

HE NEW LAND REVENUE POLICY OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.
TAXATION OF SUBSOIL WATER
AT THE
FORTHCOMING REVISION SETTLEMENTS
IN GUJARAT,
BEING
REPRINT OF ARTICLES AND LETTERS CHIEFLY FROM THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE.*
WITH
Appendix containing the Resolutions of the Bombay Government, dated the 26th March and 25th July, 1884, respectively.

## SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT DHOBIE GHAUT ROAD (MAHALUXMEE).

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 31st instant, at 4 p. m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the mortgagee, Mr. Waghjee Korejee, by virtue of a mortgage deed, dated 10th April, 1888, and on account and risk of the mortgagor Hajee Essa Hajee Essac, the following :—All that piece of Foras leasehold land, with the messuage tenement, or dwelling house, situated on the southside of Dhoubie Ghat Road, near Dhobie Ghat, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement about 8⅓ *kathees* (387 square yards), and bounded on the east, west, and south by other leasehold land belonging to Haroon Mahomed, and on the north by the said Dhobie Ghat Road, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward No. 48 (21), Street No. 48 (1), situate in the registration sub-district of Bombay, and was formerly in the occupation of the said Haroon Mahomed, and now in that of the the said Hajee Essa Hajee Essac.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.
Bombay, January 31, 1889.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 31st inst, Messrs MENESSE and Co, will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale at their rooms of a quantity of grey and coloured piece goods, twist. &c.

5 bales grey shirtings
6 „ grey T cloth
2 cases white calico
4 „ white jaconets and mulls
3 „ coloured shawls.
3 „ colored Woollen cloth
3 „ white flannel.
100 boxes carriage candles
2 cases alpaca umbrellas

On account of the concerned, ex s. s. Eden Hall.—
G. H. M. F.—Bombay—273-1 case damaged Christy's felt hats.
On account and at the risk of Mathooradas Cutchra.
MC. 6,7—16-17—2 cases Turkey red Prints s.s. "Clan Macdonald.

AUCTION SALE of Unclaimed Goods, Grain and other Sweepings, &c., &c., at the G. I. P. Railway Goods, Station at Waree Bunder.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction THIS DAY THURSDAY, the 31st instant, at 2 p.m., at the G. I. P. Railway Goods Station at Warre Bunder, a quantity of unclaimed goods, grain, cotton and other sweepings, waste paper, &c., &c.

AUCTION SALE OF DAMAGED COTTON.

TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, the 1st February, at 3 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Victoria Bunder, Colaba, near the Indian Cotton Coy's Press, on account of whom it may concern.
6 H. P. Bales of damaged Surat Cotton.

Bombay, January 31, 1889. MENESSE & Co.

## COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, JAN. 30.

SILVER advanced further 1-16d. in London yesterday, at 42⅝d. per oz ; but Rupee Securities were ⅛ per cent. lower in each denomination at £66⅜ and £70⅛, respectively. Consols were ⅛ per cent. lower at 98⅞. Indian Sterling Loan remained at 107⅞. The market rates of discount had been further reduced by ⅜ per cent. on short London Bills at 1⅞ per cent., and by ⅛ per cent. on six months' sight Indian Bank Paper at 2 per cent. Further extra Government sales of Wire Transfers were made yesterday, say 3 lakhs on Calcutta and 2 lakhs on Madras, which seems to be participating in the scarcity of money in the sister Presidencies, at 1s. 4⅜d—an advance of 1-32d. on Monday's rate—and half a lakh on Calcutta at 1-32d. higher. French Rentes appear to keep steady in Paris at 83, notwithstanding the political uneasiness to which press telegrams point ; Exchange on London had declined to francs 25·26½.

The Linseed Market was quiet, and a decline of 6d. per quarter in Liverpool quality via the Canal and 3d. by the Cape route is wired, other quotations being unchanged and Rape Seed had become steady, and Monday's price of 35s. per quarter is named for Calcutta Brown of the new crop to arrive via Canal ; but Reuter's quotation for Yellow Cawnpore is put up to 43s. 6d. per quarter. Wheat continued flat, but without further quotable change in rates.

COTTON closed dull in Liverpool last evening after a very small day's business, the total sales having only aggregated 7,000 bales, inclusive of 400 Surats, these having been quiet in tone. Mid-American remained at 5⅝d. per lb. and in prices of East Indian Cotton there was no change ; but American Arrivals were 1-64d. higher for March-April and May-June deliveries and 1-32d. up in all other positions.

Yesterday's Receipts at the U. S. Ports went against considerably heavier figures on the corresponding day last year, and the rate for April Futures advanced 6 points, say, to 9·83 ; but the spot price remained at 9⅝ cents. The following are the comparative Receipts to date :—

| | 1889. | 1888. | 1887. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Tuesday's Receipts.. | 25,000 | 41,000 | 24,000 |
| Three days' do. ... | 75,000 | 72,000 | 72,000 |
| Since 1st Sept. 1888. | 4,367,000 | 4,537,000 | 4,406,000 |

The feeling in our local market which has been quiet for some days past, with European sellers latterly offering Broach and Bhownuggur for future delivery at current rates, became decidedly dull today under the influence of the inactive market at Liverpool, chronicled above, and our own abundant supplies of ready stuff; but prices have not given way except in the case of Bengals, where they are Rs. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy lower. The day's purchases have been confined to under 1,000 bales, of Julgaum at Rs. 203½ per candy, and a few hundred bales, of Akola at Rs. 201-2, and Bengals at Rs. 193-93½ per candy.

WHEAT has been very little enquired for to-day, and only a small business has transpired, the market being quiet at our last quotations.

SEEDS have also been generally neglected to a great extent, and transactions have been on a very limited scale ; but previous rates are demanded by dealers for all descriptions.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows :—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Cotton | 8,173 | bales. |
| Wheat | 11,980 | cwt. |
| Linseed | 2,193 | „ |
| Rapeseed | 4,107 | „ |
| Gingelly | 6,417 | „ |
| Groundnuts | 5,611 | „ |

FREIGHTS are a shade easier. The Tiverton (s.) is reported to have been chartered by speculators for early February loading at Rs. 18¾ per ton, and they are trying to relet at Rs. 19⅜. Business has been done for Trieste and Venice at Rs. 18¾ for February, Rs. 18½ for March, and Rs. 17½ per ton for April and May shipment.

EXCHANGE opened at last evening's closing rate for Bank Demand and 1-32d. higher for Telegraphic and for 3 months' sight Credits, and the market has since continued steady. A few ready Mercantile Bills have been placed at 1s. 4 27-32d, but business has been very limited. Bank Telegraphic has been quoted at 1s. 4 19-32d. to the 7th February, 1s. 4 17-32d. to the end of the month, and 1s. 4 13-32d. for March transfer ; for Credits the rates are 1s. 4⅞d. for late February, 1s. 4 21-32d. for March, and 1s. 4 9-16d. for April delivery. For ready we quite :—

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bank Bills on demand | | | 1s. 4 5-16d. | per rupee. |
| Do. | Telegraphic | | 1s. 4 19-32d. | „ |
| Do. | 3 months' sight | | 1s. 4 23-32d. | „ |
| Credits | 3 | do. | 1s. 4 27-32d. | „ |
| Francs | 3 | do. | 1·77½ | „ |

GOVERNMENT PAPER was weak for cash during a part of the day, and 96 13-16 was at one time quoted, though this has not been the general rate, and at closing 96 15-16 was named. The February account, about to be closed, may be called 1-16 per cent. lower ; and for the March settling days 97⅜ for the earlier and 97 11-16 for the later have been the rates.

SHARES.—A little has been doing in Mill Scrip to-day, and we have to note an advance of Rs. 15 in Star of India, at Rs. 890 ; of Rs. 5 each in Queen, at Rs. 920, and Luckmidas Khimji, at Rs. 970 ; and of Rs. 2½ in Jewraz Balloo, at Rs. 1,002½ ; Howard and Bullough are Rs. 5 lower, at Rs. 745 ; and Alliance have declined Rs. 2½, to Rs. 620 per share.

### BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

### BANKS.

| — | Shares. | Amt. | Paid up. | Last Dividend. | Cash Rate. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| INDIAN BANKS. | | Rs. | Rs. | | Rs |
| Bank of Bombay | 20,000 | 500 | all | 13 p.ct. | 912½ |
| Bank of Bengal | 42,000 | 500 | all | 10 do. | 980xd |
| Bank of Madras | 10,000 | 500 | all | 14 do. | 800 |
| EXCHANGE BANK. | | | | | |
| Agra Bank | 10,000 | £ | £ | 6 d. | 122 |
| Hong. and Shang. B. Corporation | [illegible] | 100 | all | 17½ d. | £19 |
| National Bank of India | 37,32 | [illegible] | | 5 p.c. | 135 |

### MISCELLANEOUS.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alcock Ashdown & Co Ld. | 1,000<br>750 | 200<br>200 | 200<br>150 | 10 p.ct | 200<br>151 |
| Badham Pile & Co. Ld. | 4,000 | 100 | 100 | Rs. 16 | 156 |
| Bapty Co., Ld. | 325 | | 185 | Nil. | 60 |
| Bombay Land & Building Co., Ld. | | 00 | 0 | 6 p.c. | 500 |
| Bombay Flour Mill Co. | 750 | 500 | 500 | 10 p.c. | 585 |
| Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited. | 1,250 | 100 | 100 | 5 | 80 |
| Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation. | 1,000 | 2,500 | 165 | Rs. 41½ | 3,175 |
| Do. (3rd Issue) | 2,000 | 63 | 375 | Rs. 33½ | 795 |
| Bombay Municipal Bonds | — | — | — | 5 p.c. | 106¼ |
| Clydesdale Dyeing Co | 1,000 | 500 | 500 | — | 480 |
| Cooper, Madon & Co. Ld. | 3,000 | 00 | 100 | Rs. | 18 |
| Deccan Paper Mills | 1,000 | | 500 | Nil | 470 |
| Geyer & Co., Ld. | 500 | 100 | 40 | ... | 41 |
| Indian Guaranteed Suretyship Association | 5,000 | 100 | 10 | 10 p.c. | 10 |
| Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited | 45,000 | 25 | 25 | | 6 |
| Kurrachee Lighterage Co., Ld. | 50 | 250 | 250 | ... | 150 |
| Kemp & Co. Ld. | 4,000 | 200 | 175 | Rs. 2½ | 370 |
| Marcks & Co., Ld. | 4,000 | 30 | 100 | Rs. 10 | 91 |
| Napier Hotel Co. | 300 | 100 | 100 | 13 p.ct | 80 |
| Napier Foundry and M'fg. Co. | 1,500 | 100 | 100 | .. | 104xd |
| Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company | 6,000 | 200 | 60 | 10 p.c. | 225 |
| Oriental Loan Association | 5,000 | 20 | 20 | 8 p.c. | 20 |
| Pearse and Co., Ld. | 1,000 | 100 | 100 | Rs. 1 | 40nom |
| Port Canning Co. | 6,000 | 00 | 1,000 | R 9 | 355 |
| Royal Flour Mills | 2,500 | 100 | 100 | Nil | 44 |
| Phillips & Co., Ld. | 4,000 | 100 | 100 | Rs. | 114 |
| Soundy & Co., Ld. | 1 000 | 100 | 100 | 9 p.c. | 110 |
| Southwell and Austin. | 1,000 | ... | .. | ... | 30 |
| Telephone Co., Ld. | 19,200 | 25 | 25 | Rs. 2 | 7 |
| Treacher & Co., Ld. | 2,000 | 500 | 500 | Rs. 90 | 1,315 |
| Thacker & Co., Ld. | 1,500 | 100 | 100 | Rs. 10 | 165 |
| Western India Flour Mills | 00 | 12 | 125 | nil | 37 |
| M. Mody & Co | | | | p | 90 |

### INSURANCE COMPANIES.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bombay Fire Insurance Co | 600 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 100 | 1,050 |
| Empire Fire Insurance Co | | 5,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 75 | 1,060 |
| Indian Fire Insurance Co | 110 | 4,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 90 | 1,000 |
| Prince of Wales Fire Insurance Co. | 250 | 8,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 100 | [illegible] |

### RAILWAY COMPANIES.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G. I. P. R. 5 per cent. Stock | — | £10 | — | — | — |
| B. B. & C. I. R. Guaranteed 5 per cent. | — | £100 | — | — | — |

## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

### BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

RICHARDSON—January 30, at Breach Candy, the wife of William Richardson, of a daughter.

### OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BERRY—January 15, at Raipur, in the C P, the wife of F Gerry, C S, of a daughter.

KESINGTON—January 25, at Bangalore, the wife of Major C H M Kensington, R E, of a daughter.

DEATH.

NUGENT—January 14, killed in action, at Momeit, Upper Burma, Walter Thomas Henry, Lieutenant, Hampshire Regiment, son of the late General C L Nugent, aged 21.

# The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, JANUARY 31, 1889.

THE scramble for Africa is not confined to the east coast and the interior ; German enterprise is conspicuous in the Damara country, south of the Portuguese settlements on the west coast. We published a day or two since a curious account of the conference held at Ukanhadja between the Damara Chief Kamaherero and his tribesmen, and Dr. Goering, the Imperial German Magistrate, and two or three German missionaries. So far as can be understood the Chiefs were averse to signing away their territory to the Germans, desiring to retain their connection with the English. The question to be settled was a dispute between the German West African Colonisation Company and Mr. Lewis, an Englishman who appears to have succeeded in procuring some rights from the Damara Chiefs, the exact nature of which is not indicated. The first noticeable point in the discussion is the endeavour of Dr. Goering to throw the blame of the murder of certain Roman Catholic missionaries on Kamaherero, who replied that the missionary Diehl had himself proceeded to their residence, broke in their doors with his hatchet, and drove them out to a place where they were murdered. To this statement Herr Diehl made no reply, and Kamaherero went on to accuse him of cheating—a charge which is confusedly mixed up with the asseveration that the English belief that he, Kamaherero, had sold his country to Germany for a sack of rice, was founded on a statement of Diehl's. The Damara Chiefs are anxious to know whether the Imperial Magistrate only wanted a concession of mining rights, as was sometimes said, or whether he wanted to establish a protectorate, as ambiguous phrases at other times indicated. He denied indignantly having ever signed a certain concession of mining rights to the German Company. Thereupon missionary Diehl produced a letter, which he declared had been written by Kamaherero asking that Dr. Goering should frame laws to keep Europeans out of the country. The letter, when opened, was found to be from Goering, asking the Chief to give the right to frame such laws. Finally Goering declared that there could be no question of the legality of the "concessions" made by Kamaherero ; the only question was as to their priority !

This Kamaherero is an old acquaintance, whose name cropped up in 1878 in connection with Sir Bartle Frere's South African policy, which acquired for our ex-Governor the designation of the Prancing Pro-Consul. In the year 1876 a resolution of the Cape Legislature nominated and appointed Mr. Coates Palgrave Commissioner to inquire into and report upon the steps to be taken for extending the limits of Cape Colony on the West Coast of Africa, "so as to include Walfish Bay and such tract of country inland as may be found expedient and approved by Her Majesty." This was before Sir Bartle Frere went to South Africa. But when he arrived there Mr. Palgrave had not returned from his mission. In 1877 Sir Bartle sent a despatch to the Colonial Office recommending that Walfish Bay and the whole coast line up to the Portuguese boundary should be annexed, and the British protectorate established eastward to the Transvaal. This region included 400,000 square miles of territory—double the extent of all Asia Minor. A letter accompanied this despatch stating that Mr. Palgrave had reported that he had twice visited Walfish Bay. The report was never sent to the Colonial Office, but the intimation that it had been received was it is asserted, the only official intimation ever given to London that Walfish Bay had been annexed ; but the annexation was sanctioned all the same. This report of Mr. Palgrave, which was not transmitted to the Colonial Office, makes us acquainted with Kamaherero. The Damaras are mountaineers, who had been pressed by Hottentots from the South and conquering tribes from the North, until about 1865, when they obtained firearms. They then fought their way to independence under Kamaherero and other Chiefs. They were so successful that it was only due to the influence of Sir Philip Wodehouse, at that time Governor of Cape Colony, that Kamaherero consented to grant his enemies peace He allowed these latter some land as "a loan," to live on. When Mr. Palgrave arrived he found that even the boys of twelve had each a flintlock, good rifles being abundant for the adults. Six thousand muskets, and twenty tons of gunpowder were left in the hands of traders, there being no further demand for arms against the Damaras. Nevertheless there were rumours of troubles to come which disturbed them ; the Damaras were threatened—or fancied they were threatened—with a Boer invasion. They seem to have agreed to authorise letters to be sent in their name in which they asked the British Government to intervene to prevent a sanguinary war. They were quite in a position to take care of themselves, but Mr. Palgrave certainly used the Boer bogy to some purpose; he made the Damaras understand that he could save them from invasion, for even a solitary magistrate living amongst them would be respected by any people who did not want war with England. "Good," said Kamaherero and his chiefs. "What then?" "You must give him land on which to live," said Mr. Palgrave. "Good again," said the Chiefs. "And would you like to be civilized and able to take care of yourselves ?" said Mr. Palgrave. "The very thing," said the Chiefs. "You would not like a blind man to be sent here who could not see, and would not tell you when you were wrong ?" "Of course, not," said they, and Kamaherero added : "The Portuguese are our enemies; the Boers are our enemies, and the Griquas are our enemies ; and so, I give myself over to the protection of your Government. I do not wish to have a stranger ; and as we know you, I wish to have you."

The simple and straightforward diplomacy of Mr. Palgrave, described with the utmost naivety by himself in a despatch to the Governor of the Cape, dilating on the readiness with which the assembled Chiefs agreed to everything proposed, realising that it was entirely for their own good, is as refreshing as anything in history. "If the Government does assist you," said Mr. Palgrave, you must not think that nothing is expected from you." This commonsense observation evidently struck the Chiefs as most natural. As the result showed, they fully acquiesced in the principle laid down, which was in truth the *do ut des* with which Europe has become lately familiar. Mr. Palgrave went on to tell the Chiefs the whole truth : "You must be civilised, and if the Government thought you were incapable of being civilised, they would have nothing to do with you ; and bear in mind that that would be the great work of the man they would send to put over you ! Perhaps you think that the man sent to you will not take notice of what you do, or will shut his eyes to your faults ; but if you think so you are mistaken." And Mr. Palgrave informed them that the man who would be sent (himself of course) would advise them and look after their temporal wants as missionaries would look after their spiritual wants, "and teach you gradually the advantages of having the principles of law and order established—a man who will assist you and show you how to preserve your country." How Mr. Palgrave's interpreter translated the reference to the advantages of the gradual establishment of the principles of law and order is not explained ; nor is it stated what was the Damarese equivalent for the comprehensive phrase "You are to be civilised !" The Chiefs may have understood by it that they were to get their rum gratis ; but at all events they subscribed to what was asked of them, which was a good deal. They assigned Mr. Palgrave the whole of the Damara country with the exception of a small tract in the centre of it. Mr. Palgrave summed up the matter in his report by stating that Damaraland has an area of 100,000 square miles ; striking out 20,000 as desert or unknown and setting apart 35,000 square miles as commonage, 45,000 square miles was left, of which he proposed that 15,000 square miles should be set aside for the occupation of the Damaras, and their old antagonists from the North and South, 30,000 square miles being reserved for the farms and villages of white colonists, "in which the European element is certain to predominate." Such was Mr. Palgrave's magnificent scheme for the civilisation of the Damaras. Kamaherero in his letter to the Governor of the Cape spoke of the cession as that of the coast line only, the object being, according to his view, to enable the British Government to keep strangers out of his country ; but Mr. Palgrave certainly understood the bargain in a more comprehensive sense. There was to be a cession of nearly the whole of Damaraland in order to induce the Government to take the Damaras under its protection and keep out the Boers—who, as a matter of fact, had no intention of going in that direction, but no one could tell what might happen. Lord Carnarvon, however, for reasons which he, no doubt, set forth in a confidential despatch addressed to Sir Bartle Frere, refused to assent to the annexation of Damaraland—with the exception of Walfish Bay and the district around. As matters have turned out, it is a pity that Lord Carnarvon was so squeamish. The Germans have followed in the footsteps of Mr. Palgrave, and are now endeavouring to do what that pushing colonial agent all but accomplished ten years ago. But whether the Damara Chiefs will submit to being bullied by the Germans as readily as they listened to the admirable sentiments which Mr. Palgrave impressed upon them—when they feared an irruption of the Boers—is very doubtful. Kamaherero was willing to bargain for protection, but if driven to extremities by Dr. Goering he may rely on the "good rifles" which were already in the hands of every Damara adult even ten years ago. It is very easy to sign protocols in Europe agreeing to prohibit the importation of arms into Africa, but it is certain that an abundant supply of weapons—some of the best and most modern kind—have found their way into the Dark Continent.

A MEMORIAL to Government is in preparation for the purpose of calling attention to what are alleged to be easily remediable defects in the daily steamship service between Bombay and the South Konkan ports. The subject is one of no small importance in view of the large proportions which this traffic has assumed in the last few years. Five years ago the total number of passengers carried by Messrs. Shepherd's steamers, inwards and outwards, was a little over 240,000 in the year. Since then it has steadily grown, until in 1886-87 the inward traffic alone comprised nearly four lakhs of passengers and the outward three and a half lakhs. Thus an important service is being rendered to the public by these steamers, and the Government may be expected to pay due attention to that fact in any new regulations that they may make for the protection of the three-quarters of a million passengers a year who make use of the line—for the most poor people and residents of a district which the inquiries of the Government of India this year have shown to be receding in prosperity. One suggestion which we understand has been made is that the safety and convenience of the passengers would be promoted by a slight alteration in the hours of departure from Bombay. Of the two steamers which go out from Bombay every day, one leaves at seven in the morning—an hour which is said to be too soon to allow many of the passengers to take their meals before starting—while the other leaves at noon. The suggestion has been made that the departure of the first should be two hours later—a time which would meet the convenience of the bulk of the passengers, while it would allow the steamer to reach Bankote—the port which requires greater care in entering and leaving than any other on the route—before nightfall. It is recommended that the second steamer should leave at four in the afternoon, instead of at noon. Whatever objection there may be to this change, it would have the advantage, which anyone who knows the route will appreciate, of deferring the landing at that port until daylight. The number of passengers who embark and disembark there is probably greater than at any other intermediate port on the line ; the steamers, on account of the shallowness of the bay, have to stand far out from shore, and three o'clock in the morning is not the most convenient hour for landing in such circumstances. The recommendation seems reasonable, and the Company, who have usually shown readiness to meet the convenience of their passengers, will, no doubt, take it into consideration when it is brought to their notice. The most important point that has to be thought of is the increased safety that would be ensured by landing the maximum number of passengers during daylight. The amount of deck space allotted to each passenger is another subject upon which, we understand, representations will be made. On this matter the Government have advisedly permitted a certain elasticity. The Native Passenger Ships Act prescribes a deck space of six feet per passenger, but a certain dispensing power has been left to Government, and they have used it by reducing the area insisted upon to four feet. [illegible] correspondent who addressed u[illegible] the subject a few weeks ag[illegible] connection with the Vaiturna di[illegible] pointed out that the relaxed rule had not worked well, and that the Custom House authorit[illegible] recommended that seven feet sho[illegible] substituted for four. An opportunity [illegible] presents itself for inquiring into the grou[illegible] on which that recommendation was ba[illegible] It is unnecessary to point out [illegible] an undue restriction of the Company [illegible] the matter of deck space would have [illegible] be paid for by the public in whose intere[illegible] was enforced. That consideration would deter the Government from embarking upon a recklessly paternal legislation in regard to this matter. But the fares are surprisingly low, even considering the poverty of the bulk of the people who use these steamers. A rupee fare for a journey of nearly two hundred and fifty miles leaves the public a margin within which they could pay for any extra safety and convenience that might be given them by new rules as to deck space. At present they get by no means the worst of the bargain with the Company, as they would learn if they were to give up Shepherd's steamers and take to the railway.

THE *Indian Church Quarterly Review* begins its second year with a number of more solid interest than any of its predecessors. The Bishop of Bombay's sermon on recent attacks on marriage has here the permanent record which it deserved, and a prominent place is taken up by a paper from another dignitary of the Bombay Ecclesiastical Establishment, the officiating Archdeacon, who writes vigorously and eloquently, and with a directness of assertion that his critics will take due note of, upon "The Position and Prospects of the Church in India." Mr. Lewis claims that the Catholic Revival, which has had so profound an influence upon the Anglican Church in England since the Thirties, has had its counterpart in India, though he asserts that "in the East, as in the West, Catholic progress has been met and thwarted by Protestant intolerance and suspicion, which are almost fanatic, however genuine they may be." He faces without misgiving the contingency of disestablishment in India, finding a compensation for all its inconveniences in the deathblow which it will give to "the horribly Erastian ideas of Church constitution which prevail to a very terrible extent in the minds of many Anglo-Indians," for it will lead men to learn "that bishops and priests hold other and higher commissions than those of Government patents and India Office parchments." The concluding portion of the first instalment of his paper—for Mr. Lewis promises a further contribution in the next number—deals with the delicate question of the relations between the two missionary societies and the Bishops. When the Committee of a great Missionary organization like the Church Missionary Society are constrained to write to an Indian Bishop that "there is a very considerable divergence between your views and theirs as to the extent of episcopal authority," true unity of action cannot, as Mr. Lewis remarks, exist among missionaries. And, as was seen by the action of the other of the two great societies in connection with the proposed Chhota Nagpore Bishopric last year, the Church Missionary Society is not alone in taking its own views as to the limits within which the action of missionary organisations in India should be brought into subordination to the Indian episcopate, or at all events under their cognizance.

THE Report of the Commission of Inquiry into the charges against Mr. A. T. Crawford has been submitted to the Government of Bombay. Mr. Justice Wilson will pass through Bombay, and will make a brief stay here on his way to Calcutta.

HIS Excellency in Council has been pleased to sanction the monthly salary of the Municipal Commissioner, Mr. E. C. K. Ollivant, C.I.E., at Rs. 3,000 per mensem with effect from the 1st March.

MR. JUSTICE JARDINE, sitting with Mr. Justice Candy, on the Appellate Side of the High Court on Tuesday last, delivered judgment in a case of some importance, the Empress *vs.* Ganesh Khunderao and Ganesh Dolat. On the 6th July last, the first accused was convicted by Mr. M. P. Khareghat, Assistant Sessions Judge of Thana, of giving false information to a public servant and the second accused of abetment of that offence under sections 182 and 109 of the Indian Penal Code, and were sentenced each to rigorous imprisonment for two months. The facts of the case were that the first accused gave false information to the Assistant Collector that he had passed the vernacular sixth standard examination, intending thereby to cause the Assistant Collector to enter his name in the list of candidates for appointment, which the Assistant Collector would not have done if he had known that it was a fraudulent representation. The second accused abetted the first in committing the offence, having, prior to the commission of it, personated the first accused at an examination and procured a false certificate to the effect that the first accused had passed the vernacular sixth standard examination, in order to facilitate the commission of the offence. Assuming these facts to be proved, the Sessions Judge held that they did not constitute an offence punishable under section 182 of the Indian Penal Code, or under any other section or Act. At first sight, the facts would appear (Mr. Hosking thought) to constitute an offence under the latter part of section 182, but in accordance with the rulings of the Calcutta and Madras High Courts, it must be shown that the Act done would be to the injury or annoyance of some third person, and again that there must be some special person against whom the information was levelled, and the Act done must tend to some direct and immediate prejudice of that person. Mr. Hosking reversed the convictions, and directed the discharge of the two accused. The Government of Bombay appealed from Mr. Hosking's decision, which has been reversed by Mr. Justice Jardine and Mr. Justice Candy, who have directed that the case be retried by the Sessions Judge.

WE hear from Tasgaon that the charge of attempting to get a bribe of Rs. 2,000, made against Sakharam Luxuman, the hospital assistant of the dispensary there, and which was specially transferred by Mr. Keyser, the Collector, to the file of Mr. G. Scott, one of the First Class Magistrates in the Sattara District, has broken down, and the accused acquitted and discharged. The case being a sort of *cause celebre*, it has created a great stir in Tasgaon, a Brahmin town of some importance which is said to be a hot-bed of Brahmin intrigue, Some time back they got a case made up against the Fouzdar which in the end broke down and was squashed by the High Court, but the legal expenses of which have utterly ruined him.

THE Sessions Judge of Allahabad has given judgment on Monday in the case of the Roman Catholic Vicar-General, who appealed from the Cantonment Magistrate's decision fining him Rs. 100 for criminal intimidation, on the ground of his having threatened a member of the Church with exclusion from communion and refusal of absolution. The Judge, holding that in the circumstances the offence depended upon ill-faith and bad intention, for which there was no presumption, cancelled the conviction and sentence.

*Indian Engineering* says :—We are glad to learn that separate petitions will soon be submitted to the Viceroy by most of the C. E.'s in the P. W. D. This is a movement in the right direction. The same journal observes :—

Mr. C. N. Clifton has just been acting as Executive Engineer, Bombay Defences. Query—Will Government give him Military pay in addition to his Civil pay ? A Military Engineer gets Civil pay in addition to his Military pay when he does Civil work, then why should not a Civil Engineer get Military pay in addition to his Civil pay when he does Military work ?

# TELEGRAMS.

## THE BOMBAY HIGH COURT AND THE GOVERNMENT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, WEDNESDAY.

The *Times*, in an article on the protest of Justices Birdwood and Jardine against the retention of the Magistrates who have confessed to the payment of bribes, says that the action of Lord Reay's Council is amazing. If this course is persisted in, it says, the sooner the eyes of public opinion in England are opened the better.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

## DEATH OF THE CROWN PRINCE OF AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, JAN. 30.

The Archduke Rudolph, Crown Prince and heir apparent of Austria, has died from apoplexy, while on a shooting expedition near Vienna.

## MANIFESTO BY GENERAL BOULANGER.

PARIS, JAN. 29.

General Boulanger has issued a Manifesto, in which he states that the dissolution of the Chamber of Deputies is now inevitable.

The Republican Party are divided as to the course they will pursue.

## POLICY OF THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT.

M. Floquet, yielding to the objections raised against it, has abandoned his intention of introducing a Bill for penal laws against plebiscitary intrigues.

M. Floquet announced in the Chamber of Deputies to-day that he would make a statement regarding the policy the Government would pursue on Thursday.

## DEATH OF THE KING OF ANNAM.

Advices have been received here of the death of the King of Annam.

## THE EAST AFRICA BILL.

BERLIN, JAN. 29.

The East Africa Bill was passed by the Reichstag to-day.

## ARREST OF MR. O'BRIEN.

LONDON, JAN. 30.

Mr. O'Brien, who lately escaped from custody, and who has been in hiding since Thursday, was yesterday arrested at Manchester while addressing a meeting.

## THE DELHI-UMBALLA RAILWAY.

The capital of the Delhi, Umballa, and Kalka Railway has been fully subscribed.

## THE DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE ON TOUR.

LONDON, JAN. 30.

H. R. H. the Duke of Cambridge has started for Malta and Gibraltar on a tour of inspection, and will be absent for three weeks from England.

## SENTENCE ON MR. SHEEHY M.P.

Mr. David Sheehy M.P., for South Galway, who was lately arrested at Glasgow under the Crimes Act, has been sentenced to six month's imprisonment. He has appealed against the sentence, and bail has been accepted. He has now been re-arrested on another charge.

## THE DUCAL PARTY ATTACKED BY CHOLERA.

## DEATH OF SURGEON-MAJOR KEITH.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JAN. 30.

Surgeon-Major Robert Keith, Surgeon to H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught, died at seven o'clock this morning from cholera contracted during the Duke's recent visit to Hyderabad.

Several members of the party were also slightly attacked, including the Grand Duke of Oldenburg, and Colonel Becher. All have happily recovered, except Surgeon-Major Keith.

The party returned on Sunday afternoon, when Surgeon-Major Keith was already unwell. The singular amiability of disposition of the deceased, who was an universal favourite, has caused the occurrence to cast a gloom over the station, and the intensest sympathy is felt for the young widow.

### THE FUNERAL.

Dr. Keith was buried this evening with full military honours. H. R. H. the Commander-in-Chief, and all the members of his Staff, the Grand Duke of Oldenburg, Count Von Hohenan, General Solly-Flood, and all the officers of the garrison, besides the civil population, were present. The funeral service was conducted by the Revs. Rivington, Sellar, and Nanson. Messrs. Treacher and Phillips, as well as all the large shops, were closed, and every public mark of respect was paid to the memory of the deceased officer.

## THE SIKKIM THIBET QUESTION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JAN. 30.

The *Pioneer* states that Mr. Hart, the Chinese representative, left Calcutta on Tuesday for Darjeeling, where he probably remains some little time before going on to Gnatong.

## POSTAL TOUR OF INSPECTION.

The Director-General of Post Offices leaves Calcutta on the 6th proximo for a tour in the Punjab and Sind.

## THE N. W. SECRETARIAT.

Mr. J. B. Thomson, acts in the North West Secretariat, *vice* Mr. Holderness who is reported sick.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

## THE INCOMING MAIL.

ADEN, JAN. 29.

The P. and O. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Siam, with the outward English mails of the 18th inst., left here for Bombay at 9 p.m. to-night, and the s. s. Valetta, for Colombo and Australia, at 10 p.m. to-night.

## STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, JAN. 29.

The P. and O. Coy.'s steamer Rohilla arrived here yesterday evening, one day before due date.

SUEZ, JAN. 29.

The P. and O. Coy.'s steamer Nepaul arrived here from Colombo this morning.

COLOMBO, JAN. 30.

The P. and O. Coy.'s s. s. Sutlej, with China and Australian mails, left here at 3 p.m. yesterday for Bombay.

## FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JAN. 29.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed dull. Surats quiet.

| | |
|---|---|
| Good Fair Dhollers | 4 9-16 |

The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.

| | |
|---|---|
| 7 lbs. Shirtings | 5-3½ |
| 8½ lbs. do. | 6-3½ |
| 40s. Mule Twist | 0-9¼ |
| Exchange on India, 30 days' sight | 1-4¼ |
| 2¾ per cent. Consols for account | 98½ |
| 3 per cent. French Rentes | 88 |
| 4 per cent. Rupee Paper | 66⅞ |
| 4½ per cent. „ | 70¼ |
| 3½ per cent. Sterling Loan | 107½ |
| Bar Silver | 42⅝ |

## THE DETECTION OF CRIME IN BOMBAY.

MR. HAMILTON paid the other day a well deserved compliment to the police on their smartness in capturing and bringing to justice four gangs of notorious thieves and house-breakers, consisting of over thirty persons. The culprits have all been convicted and sentenced by the magistrate to various terms of imprisonment, while a few of them, having an accumulated record of crime against them, have been also committed to the Sessions, where they will, no doubt, get their due. For some time cases of house-breaking were of so frequent occurrence in Bombay as to alarm the public mind: but it is satisfactory to see that the city is now getting rid of a large number of criminals, who were audacious enough to have, in several instances, committed thefts in broad daylight in the thick of the town, and in one remarkable case, right under the nose, so to speak, of the police. It does not often happen that whole gangs of malefactors are brought to book about the same time, and we think that such a large capture would not have been possible but for the remarkable skill, energy, and sagacity shown by Superintendent Brewin and Inspectors Dillon, Guider, and Butterfield in following up their clue, when it was once obtained, and in successfully tracing one crime after another in the course of their investigations. Each of the offences traced by them forms a link of one long chain, and a succinct narrative of the way in which the police went to work in these cases may not be without interest.

On the 6th of December, Inspector Dillon, in consequence of information received, arrested a Marwadi named Kissondas Harchand on suspicion of being probably concerned in a case of housebreaking which had occurred a year previously, when over Rs. 6,000 worth of gold ornaments were stolen from the shop of a shroff in Marwadi Bazaar. Kissondas, who was known to be in very poor circumstances, was found selling small quantities of gold, and when asked to account for its possession, he made various false pretences. On learning that he lived in an eating house in Hanuman Lane, the police went to the place and found there a carpet bag containing about Rs. 500 worth of gold, which appeared to have been melted down. The accused, thereupon, admitted the commission of the offence, and stated that the rest of the stolen property was at a place called Bharan, in the Rajpipla State. He took the police to Bharan, where he showed them a quantity of gold, valued at about Rs. 4,000, which had been concealed in the loft of a friend's house. After he was brought back to Bombay he made a further admission that over Rs. 700 worth of ornaments had been pledged with a shroff at a village near Surat. The police thus succeeded in recovering nearly the whole of the property—more than Rs. 5,000 out of the Rs. 6,000 worth that had been stolen twelve months previously. Kissondas was placed before Mr. Hamilton, and pleading guilty to the charge, was sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment.

Whilst prosecuting inquiries into the above case the police learnt that a noted thief named Welji Dharsey was living notoriously above his means. His movements were watched and his associates ascertained. Shortly afterwards the police thought themselves justified, in consequence of information received by them, in arresting Welji with three of his associates. It was discovered that they had pledged with a Marwadi large quantities of silk wearing apparel as well as some cooking utensils. The day on which the police lighted upon this property Welji and two of his companions admitted having stolen the clothes in broad daylight from a house immediately behind the Bazar Gate police station in July 1888. An old woman living in the house identified the property as her own, which had been taken away by Welji during her absence. As for the cooking pots, Welji pointed out a house in Holi Chakla, which, too, he had entered in the daytime, and having broken open a box, had walked away with the vessels, there being no one at the time in the house to question him as to his somewhat high-handed proceedings. The police subsequently learnt that only a few hours before these persons were taken into custody, they had been seen in possession of a considerable number of gold ornaments, a portion of which had been deposited with a grain dealer in Bhendy Bazar. Besides this, other valuable ornaments, together with Rs. 400 in cash, were also recovered by the police, the whole being the property of a Banya residing in Mandvie. This theft was also committed in the daytime. Further investigations disclosed that the catalogue of crimes for which Welji was responsible was by no means a small one. It was ascertained that he had disposed of a number of Cutch *korees* to a merchant in the Bazar, and when questioned as to his possession of these coins, he said that he had broken into the house of a Hindoo at Khadak on the 7th December last, and had stolen the *korees* along with some silk dresses. Welji and all his associates were sentenced by the magistrate to various terms of imprisonment, and Welji, with two of his companions in guilt, has also been committed to the sessions.

While inquiries were going on into the misdeeds of Welji and his followers, a capture was made of two Bohris which serves incidentally to show the inadequacy of the existing police force of the city. The Chakla, one of the most thickly populated quarters of the town, was in December last particularly favoured by thieves and burglars, who succeeded for a time in eluding the vigilance of the police. Special police arrangements had, therefore, to be made in order to protect the district, and the result of the increase in the number of constables was the capture of a Bohri one night in Abdul Rehman Street. A native policeman, while going his rounds, observed the man, who went by the name of Abdoola, emerge from a house in the darkness of the night. The answers which Abdoola gave to the constable's inquiries being unsatisfactory, his person was searched, and an iron jemmy, commonly used by burglars, was found in his possession. Abdoola was immediately taken into custody, but he managed to capsize the policeman and ran down the street. Fortunately, another policeman, who was coming at that moment from the opposite direction, arrested the Bohri and brought him to the Pydhownee police station. The Bohri stoutly refused at first to give any account of himself and his way of living. He was formally placed before Mr. Hamilton, and a remand was obtained in order to enable the police to obtain some definite information about him. While in the police court, Abdoola was seen by another Bohri, an old friend of his, named Laya, who had been brought there for gaming, and being convicted of the offence was fined a few rupees by the magistrate. The Bohri is proverbial for an excess of frugality, and Laya hit upon an ingenious plan of saving himself the amount of the fine. He went to Inspector Dillon and said, "If you will pay the fine for me, I shall give you some information about Abdoolla." Mr. Dillon at once agreed to the bargain, and the fine having been paid by him, Laya gave him some valuable information concerning two cases of burglary in which he and Abdoolla had been jointly engaged in the months of September and October last. When Laya was placed before the magistrate along with Abdoola in connection with these very cases, he, no doubt, discovered that he had not made, after all, the best of the bargain. They were both convicted, and Abdoolla was sentenced to imprisonment for two years and a quarter. But Laya, in consideration of his having given information to the police, was let off with only six months' imprisonment. The Bohris had also been concerned in three other cases of theft. But as the property stolen was cash, identification was impossible, and therefore no further charges could be preferred against them. Of course, Laya had grown wiser by experience, and would let out no more self-iniminating secrets.

In the course of these investigations the police came upon another lucky "find." Towards the end of the year, the police learnt that a Marwadi named Panalal Sooklal was living beyond his means, and that he was constantly associated with a number of people who frequented his house at night. Panalal was taken into custody, and on his place being searched, a number of articles which evidently did not lawfully belong to him were found. When questioned as to how he came by them, he said that he had purchased them for his wife and child, who were in Calcutta. He was a man of good appearance, was respectably dressed, and commanded great fluency of speech. Before his captors he assumed an air of injured innocence. He claimed to know why he, an honest citizen, had been deprived of his liberty, and he threatened to prosecute the police for his disgrace. His elo- ence, however, did not avail him in procuring release. He was taken to the police stat and detained there, pending the investigati that were set on foot regarding property which had been found in his hou Among the articles was a new embroidered cap. was sent round the embroidery shops in Kalbad with a view to its ownership being discover and fortunately one of the shop-keepers co identify the cap as being the one that he had m for a Banya. The Banya was sent for, and identified the cap as one of the articles which h been stolen from his house in Kalbadevi on the December last. The Banya was taken to police station, where he also identified a pai pearl wristlets as his own. Panalal then thou it was useless protesting his innocence any long and resolved to make a clean breast of it, in respe at least, of the particular case of theft. He to the police to a house in Koombarwada, where sev of his associates were arrested; and in searchi the place, certain property was found whi belonged to a Hindoo residing in Bholeshw whose house had been broken into on the 2 December. Panalal next took the police the shop of a Marwadi to Falkland Ro with whom he had extensive dealings. had disposed of property of considera value to the Marwadi, the ownership which was subsequently traced to three Bany living in Moombadevi, whose houses had be broken into between the months of September a December last. The ring-leader of this ga which consisted wholly of Marwadis, was sentend to four years' imprisonment, and the rest we sentenced to terms varying from eighteen to months.

The inquiries into the above cases led to detection of another gang which was more formi- ble in numbers. While unravelling the myste of the misdeeds of Panalal and his associates, police heard that a Marwadi was constantly rece- ing stolen property from some Ghatees. Shee Megha was his name, and among the articles fou in his possession were three new silk paraso which he stated that he had received from o Dewjee. The parasols were identified by a sho keeper in Kalbadevi named Lopez as three out four that had been stolen from his shop on night of the 25th December. Dewjee was ve soon apprehended, and two of his associates we afterwards seized while in the act of breaki into a godown in Jakeria Street. In Dewjee's p session was found the fourth parasol which been missing as well as a number of house-brea ing implements, such as saws, files, and a bunch skeleton keys. Certain other property was al traced to the possession of Dewjee, and he wit another Ghatee, who too was arrested, was foun to be concerned in four burglaries committed the course of twenty days in the month of Decen ber. The other associates of Dewjee were als found implicated in several other cases of hous breaking which had occurred in the same mont Dewjee was sentenced to four years and t rest to various terms of imprisonment. Th Ghatee gang was actively assisted in its depred tions by a number of boys, two of whom wer taken up while disposing some nutmegs they ha stolen from a godown which they had broken int one night in January last. Five more lads wer subsequently arrested, and the charge being prove against them, they were each sent to jail for si months, while the person who had received t nutmegs from the boys was fined Rs. 100. Fiv more youths belonging to the same company wer arrested shortly afterwards. They were found i unlawful possession of a large quantity of indig which they had disposed of to a Purdasee, and wer sentenced to various terms of imprisonment, an the Purdasee being fined Rs. 75 for receiving stole property.

While complimenting the police on the comb nation of skill and good fortune which succeede in securing the conviction of nearly three doze criminals, some of whom were notoriously ba characters, we cannot lose sight of the fact th the public security of this large and ever-expan ing city is guarded by a very insufficient poli force. Its strength was fixed at its present numb some twenty-five years ago, since which time t growth and development of the city, in are population, and trade, has been wonderful. Bo- bay is regarded as the El Dorado of the crimin classes, who are attracted to it not only by t wide scope it affords for the exercise of the talent, but also on account of the facilities whic its geographical position gives to criminals effect their escape both by sea and rail. Wh the police was re-organized in the year 186 and its strength fixed at its present number, abo 1,600 men, the suburbs of the town, such as Mahi Sion, Matoonga, Dadur, and Worlee, were ve sparsely inhabited, and the Flats, which are n busy with cotton mills and the thousands of wo people employed in them, were then but a dese waste. The population residing in these places h since largely increased, and though they include area of more than half the extent of Bombay miserable force of 150 policemen is distributed ov it. The account we have given of the capture the gangs of burglars shows what can be done by judicious and careful exercise of the system search and arrests. The singular good fortu which attended the exertions of the police offic concerned in the investigation of these cases w result in an appreciable reduction in the offen of house-breaking which had, some time ago, b come alarmingly numerous. It appeared at t time as if the criminal classes had got the upp hand of the police, and the occurrence of case dacoity in broad daylight, which had never be heard of before in Bombay, gave unmistakea evidence of the growing audacity of evil-doe With the gradual decrease that is now to be p ceived in cases of audacious crimes the disqu which once largely prevailed in the native tow fast disappearing. But whatever the efficienc the existing police force, the fact remains tha number has not at all been commensurate with growing requirements of the town, and that it been left to cope, as best it can, with the l number of habitual criminals—their number is down by experienced police officers at 3,000,— who find a home and employment in Bombay.

## GOANESE FANDANGOS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Not having been able to enjoy a sleep for the last six days owing to continued *tom-tomming*, singing, or yelling going on in Church Street, Mazagon, I take my pen to bring this nuisance to the attention of the police authorities through the medium of your popular journal, in hopes that a stop will be put to all these bacchanalian orgies of the Goanese servants (male and female) who live in Church Street. One day I fear it is a litany in honor of some patron saint, for the festivity or *tamasha* commences with a litany-singing and winds up with a *mando*, a native dance, resembling the Spanish fandango or the *Mana-cachucha*; on another day or night some dancing and singing goes on for the birth or christening of a child, or the birthday of a favourite Governor of Goa, Archbishop or Portuguese Member of Parliament. In fact, any excuse or plea is wanted for getting up a "zagor" or dance, although "zagors" have been lately prohibited in Goa. Now, sir, I would have nothing to say if these little dances and vociferations terminated at 10 or 11 o'clock, but who can tolerate them till 4 and 5 in the morning? It is not unfrequently that these festivities end in rows and blows. I trust the Commissioner of Police will give strict orders not to allow these tom-tommings, singing, and dancing after 10 o'clock without a licence being previously obtained, and this would bring in a few rupees every day into the police Coffers, and the amount might be distributed among the poor. The Goanese vicars could do much towards putting down such nuisances by preaching from the pulpit against them, and as there are more than 365 koors or Goanese boarding houses in Bombay, and each celebrates the feast of its parish saint, the nuisance may be better imagined than described.—Yours, &c.,

Mazagon, Jan. 30. JELLABEE.

## REGIMENTAL PAYMASTERS

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—At the recent trial of Colonel Bulkely at Mhow great stress was laid by the prosecution on the Commanding Officer and not the Adjutant being the Paymaster of a native regiment. How is it then that in Army Regulations, Volume 2, para. 890 (*a*), it is distinctly stated that:—

"In native regiments the treasure chest is under the immediate charge of the *Adjutant as Paymaster*.—"

BOMBAY SEPOY.

## H. E. THE GOVERNOR ON TECHNICAL EDUCATION.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR, who was accompanied by Lady Reay and attended by Captain Hamilton, A.-D.-C., on Tuesday evening distributed the prizes to the successful boys and girls of the St. Peter's Schools. A small guard-of-honour formed of the cadets of the school received His Excellency on his arrival, and as Lady Reay entered, the school-room, which was very tastefully decorated, two little girls presented her with huge bouquets. There was a large attendance of the friends and relatives of the children who filled the school-room to its utmost capacity. A programme of vocal and instrumental music was arranged and partly gone through before the report was read, and the Governor made his speech. The boys sang "My Native Land," and then the infants were put through a very delightful short Kindergarten exercise, called the "musical band." Master Wilfred Dymond was entered in the programme for a pianoforte solo, which was given out of its order at the special request of His Excellency. The little fellow was much applauded for his wonderful display.

Father Page then read the following report:—

We thought two or three years since that the schools had attained to what was possible under the circumstances in which we are placed, but I am glad still to be able to report an increase in the numbers and efficiency of both schools. The boys number on the books 101, including 47 boarders; the girls (including the infants which are attached to the girls' school) 143, of whom 40 are boarders. Of the increased efficiency of the schools the reports of the Educational Inspector and of others must speak. I am sorry that the new system of a Government examination only every four years (whatever may be its other advantages) does not allow that very substantial and satisfactory evidence of increased efficiency—an increased Government grant—to speak also. The great present want felt more every day is that of a good boarding house with proper accommodation for the head-master, masters, and boarders. The landlord of our present boarding house has raised the rent this year to Rs. 130, and there is no security that the house may not at any time be sold over our heads. Plans have been prepared by Government for such a house as we require, estimated to cost Rs. 58,468, but there is little hope of Government being able to give half this amount for some time to come. We are therefore preparing an alternative scheme, that of putting a large upper storey on what is known as the "Parsonage House," and if the sum of from 15 to 20,000 rupees could be raised for this purpose, it might be well to commence the work after the next monsoon. We shall most thankfully receive any help for this purpose. The schools have never been self-supporting even with the generous help given by Government and friends in India. There has always been a large deficit annually, which we have to fall back upon our friends in England to meet. This should not be so. We should be very glad to receive more help from the Bombay public for the support of this and other works of our mission. It has been our habit rather to make known our wants generally than to press them upon individuals; and if the response is not so large in consequence, it is certainly more cheerfully made. As to the progress of the schools Mr. Giles says in his report:—"I have no hesitation in repeating the opinion given by me last year, that the school is under careful and efficient management, and that all concerned, teachers and boys alike, are zealous in the work they have to do. The manners and discipline of the boys are excellent, and the whole condition of the school in my opinion reflects great credit on the head-master and his assistants." I must, however, here add that our candidates in Matriculation Examination in November last were unsuccessful. We hope, however, by aiming higher to do better in future. The Diocesan Inspector of Religious Knowledge says:—"The school has done better than the year before." St. Peter's choir has necessarily felt very much the loss of Father Biscoe, but our old friend, Mr. Hussey, who has for many years been church warden at St. Peter's, stepped into the breach, and has spared no pains to do all that was possible with inadequate material. I believe that both quantity and quality is to be had, and there is good reason to hope that we shall begin the month of February with better promise. The school team played eighteen matches, of which they won sixteen; but in the return matches of the two then lost were victorious again. The Cadet Corps, which was formed four years ago, consisted of 37 boys. I am told that its soldierly qualities are shown by rising occasionally at 4 a.m., to practise firing at Coorla, in attending two school drills every week, and enduring cheerfully the heat and fatigue of the Saturday Parades. I wish I could add to these reports a "technical school" report. Let us hope that it may be so before very long. Thus far the reports of Boys' School. The Educational Inspector writes regarding the Girls' School:—"I reported last year that this school was in a very high state of efficiency and I would only add that this year there appeared to me to have been, if possible, an improvement generally. I consider the school to be one of the best managed institutions that I have seen in the presidency, and I am sure that the children who attend it are receiving a thoroughly sound instruction both bodily and mentally." Of the infant school he says:—"It was in admirable order, and it was quite a pleasure to inspect it. The children were capitally disciplined, their attention well concentrated, and their manners and appearance all that could be desired. I especially noticed the excellence of their singing in simple songs in which they were brigaded with standard I. The report of the Diocesan Inspector of Religious Knowledge was also very favourable. Colonel Moberly and Mr. R. Nixon kindly examined the children in October. They report:—"The general result of the examination was satisfactory, and the difficulty we had in awarding the prize to the senior class showed how carefully the different pupils had been prepared." On account of this difficulty the examiners kindly gave a second prize in that division. Mrs. Tarrant and Miss Pilleau kindly examined the needlework. The report,: "We have examined the plain needlework, and consider it throughout quite unusually good. The infants' work done by standards III., V., and VII. deserves special praise. The general excellence of the whole is to be highly commended. The teachers have evidently expended much time and patience to enable them to produce such satisfactory results." It only remains to thank all those who have laboured along with us in the common work for the Great Master, to whom be all the praise. Mr. and Mrs. Dymond have laboured indefatigably in school and out of school, and so has Mr. Brown given his gratuitous services to the mission for three years. I mention this specially as I hope others may be found who will come forward in both schools to do thesame. An organization like the "Christian brothers" in the R. C. Church is the only way in which we shall hereafter be able to maintain church as distinguished from so-called undenominational schools.

His Excellency, who was lustily cheered on rising, then addressed the assembly as follows:—

Father Page, Ladies, and Gentlemen, Boys and Girls,—It gives me very great pleasure to have been invited to distribute the prizes here to-day. Father Page, in giving us the report of one of our most competent Inspectors, laid before you a picture of the work done by this institution which was as pleasant as it was true, and it was pleasant because it was true. Father Page did not omit from the report any passages which might appear less pleasant than others, and I suppose that he did it on purpose, so that we might draw from those passages some lessons for the future. In speaking to you to-day I shall merely draw your attention to some points in the report, and in the first place to the failures in the Matriculation Examination. I have no means of throwing any light on the causes which may have led to that disaster, but whatever these may have been, I am quite sure the failures were not due to the absence of any trouble taken by the teachers. Now Father Page proposes in the future to aim higher so as to do better; but if I might be allowed to move an amendment to that proposition, I should say aim in a different direction. Government have recently, with the assistance of the University, arranged for a new programme of examinations, which has a rather long and barbarous name, the University Final School Examination. That examination is intended to test the results of schools, which aim, not so much at subsequent University education, but which desire to give an education complete in itself, and to give boys and girls that armour which they require for their future struggle through life. I shall not go into the details of the Final Examination. Its programme is not different with regard to the first standards, it only differs in the later standards, and I do not think you will have to alter very materially your programme of lessons to meet the demand which will arise in that direction. Now I may perhaps ask your support in another direction. Father Page has very rightly wished he could add a technical department to this school. I admit that this school has been progressing by leaps and bounds, and the following statistics are perhaps the best signs of this progress. In 1876 the Government grant to the girls' school was Rs. 425, while at present it amounts to Rs. 2,472; in the other school, the boys', it rose from Rs. 237 to Rs. 1,803. Now I shall ask you to consider these figures in mitigation of any indictment that Government has not been as liberal to the two schools as it ought to have been, especially with regard to the change of system which has been recently introduced, that of the paid grant-in-aid. As you are aware, this has been done on purpose to leave the schools a greater latitude in furthering their own development; also, I may say, to make the task of the Inspectors not altogether impossible, because they were spending all their time in the examinations of schools, and I am not quite sure that examinations are the best mode of testing the efficiency of schools. With regard to a technical department in this school I would suggest your paying some attention to your neighbour, the Victoria Technical Institute, and to the requirements of that institution, because I feel quite sure that some of those boys who did not pass in the Matriculation, would have been, if they could have joined the Victoria Technical Institute, more successful. There is a fair prospect in that direction for such boys, and I was very glad to hear my own opinion on that point corroborated by what Father Page has said. With regard to the difficulty of obtaining teachers for the boys' school, I am very glad that it does not exist at all in the girls' school, which, I understand, is self-supporting in so much as it recruits its teachers from amongst the pupils. There is nothing which, I believe, tends more to secure the success of a school than that the pupils of that school should be its future teachers, and I congratulate you upon the fact that it is so in this school. With regard to the teaching profession I am afraid in Bombay very few share the opinion of one of the Presidents of the Parliaments of France, which, as they then existed, were, I believe, more easily led than the one Assembly they have now, and the President of the Grenville Parliament, whose task was lighter than the task of the President of to-day, is reported to have said: "If the King removes me from my chair and takes away my authority, then, as I cannot command men, I shall apply to be a school-master, so that I can command boys." That is not a very general feeling pervading Bombay, and we must look-out in another direction. Father Page said he hopes the Church of England would supply the aid. There is no doubt that we must all recognize the enormous debt of gratitude which England and India both owe to the Church of England with regard to education. But until that agency has been found, the difficulty may perhaps be overcome in another way. I said it was a great advantage in the girls' school that the girls are taught by former pupils of that school, and I should like to ask why some of the girls who teach in the girls' school should not be appointed to teach in the boys' school. I have a great authority in my favour—no less a person than the chairman of the Philadelphia School Board. When I was in America I availed myself of the opportunity to examine their most wonderful system of schools. I found that in Philadelphia the primary schools, with the middle schools and secondary schools were all under female teachers. There was an exception only in the high school, and when I asked the chairman of the School Board whether he thought the exception was necessary, he said: "As regards myself I shall be quite prepared to have the whole of the teaching done by ladies." I therefore think that if you have a difficulty in providing teachers in the boys' school, that difficulty might be met by appointing some of the best qualified girls to teach in the boys' school. What seems to point to the practicability of this plan is that the programme of both schools is almost absolutely identical. I am very glad to see that the fees paid by the girls are not different to those paid by the boys, which pre-supposes that the value given for the money in the girls' school is exactly as the same as that given to the boys. This is as it should be. There ought to be no difference in the matter taught in both schools. Now I may say that it gave me great pleasure to see from the Inspector's report that history in one of the standards was excellent, and to notice also that the needle-work in the girls' school was very good, because that is the technical department of the girls' school. It is also a great commendation to the schools when the Inspector gives it as his opinion that the manners of both the boys and of course the girls—we could not expect anything else from them—are very good. The laurels which the boys' school have earned in the cricket field are worthy of a school like this, which should always aim at turning out not only boys who are good scholars, but also boys who are good cricketers. I hope that tradition will be kept alive in this school. There is only one other duty left to me, and that is to express the great pleasure with which I heard that the choir is in a prosperous condition. The advantages of music to my mind over the future lives of boys and girls are incalculable, and if music is allied with sacred things, it fulfils a double object. I hope as many boys as have any musical talent will put it at the disposal of the teacher, whose success we have been able to appreciate in the performance of Mr. Dymond's son. But, ladies and gentlemen, in the report there is one person who did not receive any praise—I mean Father Page—(cheers)—and with your permission I should like in your name to give him our best thanks for the great care and attention he has bestowed on this school. (Cheers.) I know that his whole heart is in his work, and I am quite sure that with God's blessing, as long as he is permitted to superintend this work, this school will be in the future as it has been in the past—one of the best schools in Bombay. (Prolonged cheering.)

In tendering his thanks to Lord and Lady Reay for so graciously attending to distribute the prizes, Father Page said that he hoped what His Excellency had said in his speech would help them in the future. He might say that they had been employing girls to teach in the boys' school, but they would now fill less diffidence in doing so after His Excellency, who had so much experience in all matters of education had recommended the system to them. He had no intention whatever of saying a syllable in disparagement regarding the action of Government. Whatever blessings they now had were due to the fact that Government had always come forward so liberally not only in helping them to found and build their schools, but in maintaining them. Without that Government support their unaided efforts would have accomplished little, if anything. (Cheers.)

The girls then sang "Stars the Night Adorning," which they rendered very sweetly. Before the proceedings were concluded with the National Anthem sung by the boys and girls, His Excellency the Governor asked for a holiday for the school, and when the vociferous cheering which he evoked had subsided, he announced his intention of giving a prize to the boy who successfully passed the University Final School Examination.

## THE RULES FOR THE EXAMINATION OF ENGINEERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In your issue of Monday, new (?) draft rules for the examination of engineers are published; but I really see nothing new about them, since they were first issued in 1862. There is one clause which is open to serious objection, viz., that twelve months' sea service qualifies a young man for examination. Any person who has travelled by the coast steamers must have noticed the extreme youth of both officers and engineers holding responsible positions, and yet I am told they hold certificates of competency. It is simply absurd to say that a boy with twelve months' experience of running engines as a junior should be allowed to come up for examination for a competency certificate in these days of triple expansions and high pressures. It is certainly desirable that the qualifying service should be extended to two years at the very least for foreign steam-ships and three for coast.

There is another matter which deserves attention, viz., is the Act as it stands enforced? as there are several steamers leaving the port without qualified men. At a recent court of inquiry the court came to the conclusion that the full number of officers and engineers were carried when everyone but the court knew that such was not the case. But as this matter will come before Parliament, we will probably hear more about it. As this is a matter which affects everyone who travels by steamer I hope some other person thoroughly acquainted with steam-boats will give us some information.—Yours, &c.,

Bombay, Jan. 30. REX.

## THE ARMS ACT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—There seems to be a concensus of opinion regarding the inconvenience resulting from the operation of the Arms Act. Your editorial remarks on the subject are well chosen and well directed. There should be a fair and convenient system of working the Act. Of late the inconveniences of the renewal provisions of the Act have been made more apparent. I would ask public bodies to approach Government on the subject, and whatever suggestion that may be made should be worded in the most temperate language. This way of doing the business will gain the consideration of Government and our *kunbis* will enjoy greater security against the ravages of wild beasts.—Yours, &c.,

SHANTARAM P. WASUDEW.

Thakurdwar, Jan. 29.

## BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

THE annual general meeting of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce was held yesterday afternoon in the rooms of the Chamber, Graham's Buildings. The Hon. F. Forbes Adam, C.I.E., presided, and the others present were:—Messrs. J. H. Slight, A. Leslie, W. R. Wyer, C. Douglas, R. S Campbell, G. C. Scaramanga, H. W. Patrick, L. Aeppli, S. D. Sassoon, C. H. B. Forbes, W. A. Banker, A. M. Gubbay, G. F. Beaufort, N. S. Glazebrook, J. L. Symons, H. W. Uloth, J. Tintner, E. Schoen, D. H. Glade, B. Nicholson, A. Abercrombie, and Harold R. King. Major W. S. S. Bisset, R.E., C.I.E., Messrs. W. M. Macdonald, J. W. Brown, M. C. Turner, W. Greaves, J. Fachiri, John Y. Lang, H. Chalmers, John Steven, D. Jackson, J. Black, and Vizbucandas Atmaram.

Mr. John Marshall, the Secretary, having read the notice calling the meeting and the order of business, the Chairman said the first business they had to transact was the election of two new members: and the election was forthwith proceeded with, those appointed being Messrs. N. P. Nathan and Sons and Messrs. Sallugram Kunnah and Company.

The report of the Chamber for the past year was submitted, from which the following are extracts:—

### NEW RAILWAY BILL FOR INDIA.

The Chamber having been favoured by Government with an early copy of the draft bill, it was decided to submit it, as customary in matters of leading importance, to the consideration of a Special Committee, consisting of:—The Chairman, the Honorable F. Forbes Adam, C. I. E., A. F. Beaufort, Esq., Major W. S. S- Bisset, R. E., C. I. E., H. Conder, Esq., W. Lang, Esq., and M. R. Wyer, Esq.; and their report, supplemented by the full Committee of the Chamber in some of the points relating to the responsibility of railway administrations to the public was adopted. Expressing the satisfaction with which they observed that the Bill recognised and provided for the leading objections raised by the Chamber to the proposed Bill of 1884, by the omission of the special privileges then demanded by Government in regard to the transport of troops, the conveyance of the mails, and the free carriage of maintenance stores for the Telegraph Department, the Committee expressed their general approval of the Bill with two important exceptions: (1) The omission of any provision for the recognition of railway receipts as negotiable instruments, and (2) the limitation of the responsibility of railway administrations as carriers to that of a bailee under Chapter IX of the Indian Contract Act, 1872. It will be remembered that in July 1886 the Chamber addressed the Government of India, pointing out the unsatisfactory condition of the law relating to railway receipts and urging the desirability of amending it so as to render these documents negotiable instruments, carrying a title to property in the same way as bills of lading. To this, the only reply which had reached the Chamber prior to the discussion of the Bill was in May 1887, when the Government of India wrote that the matter had been submitted to the Secretary of State for discussion with the Boards of Directors in England of the Indian Railways, and your Committee therefore were scarcely prepared to find the matter treated as if finally disposed of in the "Statement of Objects and Reasons" attached to the New Railway Bill by a simple paragraph stating that "the proposal to give such effect to railway receipts has not been adopted in the Bill because railway administrations were understood to be averse to it, and it is not justified by existing legislation elsewhere." Taking exception to this mode of dealing with so important a question which had received the support of the Chambers of Commerce of Bengal and Madras, and was also approved by the representatives of the G. I. P. Railway, your Committee pointed out that the mere fact of similar legislation not existing elsewhere was not sufficient ground on which to condemn it in India, where the conditions under which railways are conducted are widely different from those prevailing in other parts of the civilised world. The length of time occupied in the transit of a large portion of the railway traffic in this country renders some means of intermediate finance between the up-country markets and the seaboard absolutely essential, and while a sound basis for this would be afforded by imparting to railway receipts the status and powers suggested, the respective rights and liabilities of the public, and railway administrations would be enormously simplified and defined. To the commercial community the responsibility of railway administrations for property entrusted to their care is the most important section of railway law, and before dealing with that point the Committee deemed it advisable to obtain the opinion of the Chamber's Solicitors, Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen, on the provisions in that regard contained in the new bill. In an exhaustive exposition of the whole question they came to the conclusion that the bill, by practically conceding to railway administrations the power to enforce special contracts absolving them and their servants from liability for loss or damage, even in cases of wilful neglect or misconduct, did not sufficiently safeguard the rights of the public, and your Committee agreeing in this view brought it prominently to the notice of Government. The other alterations and emendations which the Committee suggested were of comparatively minor importance, and of some of the new provisions they expressed their unqualified approval, notably of the institution of Railway Commissions for the better settlement of disputes between railway administrations which heretofore could only be referred to Government and generally involved serious delay. On the whole, the Committee consider the proposed enactment would be an improvement on the existing condition of railway law, and if the suggestions of the Chamber are given effect to regarding railway receipts, and the responsibility of railway administrations for property, the commercial public will have the satisfaction of having one of the most important branches of trade placed on a distinctly safer and more equitable basis.

### RAILWAY EXTENSION AND IMPROVEMENTS.

Your Committee have not been unmindful of the duty devolving upon them as representatives of the Chamber to lose no favourable opportunity of advocating and lending their support to all schemes of railway construction or extension, likely to be for the benefit of the country at large and the Bombay Presidency in particular. But in the past year, as in its predecessor, the finances of the country have been such, that the Chamber has been reluctant to advocate pressingly any large schemes involving a financial liability to Government.

The Agent of the B. B. and C. I. Railway having brought to the notice of the Chamber a correspondence which he had exchanged with the administration of the North-Western Railway on one hand and Government on the other regarding the through booking of goods on the two lines *via* Ferozepore, which seemed likely to result in the enforcement of principles of railway management adverse to general mercantile interests, your Committee considered it advisable to address the Government of India on the subject. In the representation which they made, the Committee stated that a perusal of the correspondence left them with the impression that the director of the North-Western Railway had endeavoured by a policy of obstruction in the matter of through booking to enforce the acceptance by the agent of the B. B. and C. I. line of an undesirable basis for the regulation of through traffic, while Government by the position it had assumed in regard to the discussion, advocated, by implication at least, a policy of Railway management which the Committee considered at variance with the board principles previously laid down and accepted for the guidance of railway authorities. The main principle to which the Committee of the Chamber took exception was the denial by Government of the right of the Agent of the B. B. and C. I. Railway to adjust the rates over his system, so as to draw goods to Bombay rather than to Karachi, followed by the desire expressed by the Government of India, "that in all future negotiations the Government of Bombay would see the advisability of impressing on the Agent of the B. B. and C. I. Railway the necessity of treating with equal fairness the trading interests of Karachi and Bombay." The Committee interpreted this as being antagonistic to the spirit of the principles formally ennunciated by Government and accepted on all hands as the legitimate basis on which railway traffic should be conducted, viz.:—"That the managers of railways should be left to fix their own rates and fares, that the interests of railways would be better served by accepting the legitimate consequences of competition, and that the interposition of Government would only be justified in cases where companies under the security of a guarantee might fix rates below what could cover the cost of transport with a margin of profit." In opposition to this the contentions of the director of the North-Western and the remarks of Government were in effect that through rates should be regulated by equal rates for equal distances and by the trading interests of the different ports.

### SURPLUS TREASURY BALANCES OF INDIAN GOVERNMENT.

The financial circumstances attending the issue and subscription of the Government of India loan for 2½ crores of rupees in July last attracted considerable attention in commercial circles, and at the request of some of the members of the Chamber your Committee addressed the Government of India, calling attention to the fact that by the rapid and unexpected withdrawal from the Bank of Bombay to the Reserve Treasury of the large sums paid up by allottees in anticipation of instalments a sudden rise of quite 2 per cent. had been caused in the value of money in the open market, accompanied by a feeling of stringency, which at another period of the year, or under other trade conditions than those then prevalent, might have led to serious financial complications. Assuming that the action of Government in the matter was explainable on good and sufficient grounds, not apparent to the outside public, and that the withdrawals of cash had been necessitated by the exigencies of the public service, the Committee respectfully suggested that steps should be taken to avoid the recurrence of a similar state of things in future. They further added that a consideration of the subject in all its bearings had attracted attention to the question of the unemployed balances in the Government treasuries throughout the country. These, the Committee pointed out, had fluctuated in round figures between 10½ and 13¾ crores of rupees during the previous year, and they deemed it worthy of the consideration of the Finance Minister, whether some appreciable portion of this enormous amount of money could not be employed at interest in some such mode as the funds of the English Government are utilized in the London market. The Government reply entered very fully into the mode in which the withdrawals of cash had been arranged between the Accountant-General and the Bank of Bombay, and left it to be implied that if any stringency resulted, the cause lay between the officials of that institution and the allottees; with the former in declining the offer of the Accountant-General to leave a large portion of the Government balances with the Bank on interest, and with the latter in availing too eagerly of the conditions of the loan which enabled them to pay up the future instalments of their allotments under interest at 4 per cent. per annum, with money borrowed from the Bank at a lower rate. Government, moreover, questioned the correctness of the statement as to extreme stringency having prevailed, instancing as a fact in disproof that the Bank of Bombay rate of discount had remained unaltered throughout at 4 per cent. Regarding the suggestion of the Chamber as to the utilisation for trade purposes of a portion of the Reserve Treasury balances, quoting extracts from despatches of Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India in 1874 and 1875, and remarks made in the Legislative Council of India in 1875, by the Honourable Sir W. Muir and the Honourable Mr. Bullen Smith, Government stated that they did not consider the proposal open to discussion. Deeming the reasons adduced by no means conclusive, your Committee ventured to reply at some length showing that whatever precautions Government might have taken to prevent the issue of the loan unsettling the money market, the broad fact remained that such had been the result, the charge for accommodation having been advanced from below 2 to quite 4 per cent., and asking that on future occasions precautions might be taken to withdraw the funds accruing from loans in such a manner as to cause the least possible disturbance to the ordinary financial position. Referring to the question of the desirability or otherwise of utilising a portion of the unemployed treasury balances, the Committee pointed out that the arguments derived by Government from the despatches of the Secretary of State in 1875, and the opinions of members of the Legislative Council of India expressed about the same time, had now by the great change and expansion which had taken place in trade conditions and banking facilities lost much of their force, and that what might have fairly been regarded as inexpedient or hazardous thirteen or fourteen years ago was not necessarily so now. Pointing out that the Government balances were generally at their maximum in March, April, and May, in which the demands of the export trade called for the largest monetary facilities, the Committee gave it as the opinion of the Chamber that it would be perfectly practicable by a well considered scheme for Government to obtain a remunerative return on a considerable share of their unemployed funds without incurring appreciable risk, or materially disturbing existing arrangements with the Presidency Banks. The Committee indeed expressed the belief that the adoption of their suggestion would tend in favour of a steadier money market throughout the year, as the Treasury balances in the hands of the Banks would become less an element of uncertainty than they are at present, while the violent fluctuations caused by funds having to be brought out to meet short periods of pressure would, if not altogether obviated, be at all events greatly mitigated. Since this report was in preparation the Committee have received a reply to their second letter, which, while it negatives the proposal of the Chamber regarding the utilisation of the Treasury balances nevertheless justifies the value of the discussion by the clear and succinct exposition it affords of the entire question of Government finance. Demonstrating that a gross reserve of 8 to 10 crores of rupees is absolutely indispensable for the legitimate requirements of Government, the Finance Minister favours the Chamber with an account of the management of the Government balances, which is not only of the greatest interest to the mercantile community, but constitutes a valuable record of the mode in which the funds of the country have to be manipulated to meet the demands of the Currency and State expenditure.

### METEOROLOGICAL REPORTER FOR WESTERN INDIA.

In May last information reached the Chamber that Government had decided to abolish the office of Meteorological Reporter for Western India, and substitude for it a reportership on a reduced scale of pay, the effect of which would be to put a stop to the system of storm warnings and scientific investigations carried on for some years by the previous incumbent Mr. F. Chambers, substituting a mere transmitting office working through and under the Meteorological Office at Simla. As the change seemed to involve a decidedly retrograde step likely to be detrimental to mercantile interests, and especially so to the shipping frequenting the port, your Committee instituted special enquiries on the subject as the result of which they resolved to address Government, not only objecting to the change, but urging the desirability of improving the service by establishing additional coast and inland signal stations, the daily telegraphic reports from which would enable the progress of the rains and cyclonic disturbances to be properly watched and more accurately forecasted. As showing the interest members of the Chamber took in the movements of the monsoon and weather conditions generally, the Committee instanced the bi-weekly weather and crop reports which the Chamber had organised and maintained at its own expense for the previous three years, and had now become almost indispensable to merchant and others connected with trade. This service, as the Committee pointed out, would never have been found necessary had the Government reports been organised in a full and efficient manner similar to the system in Calcutta where a daily weather chart and report is available to the mercantile public for the mere cost of printing. No written acknowledgement of the Chamber's letter was vouchsafed by Government, but after an interval Mr. J. Elliot, the acting head of the Meteorological Department of the Government of India, visited Bombay with the object apparently of arranging for the retention of Mr. Chamber's services in his previous position. This, for financial reasons, was evidently not found practicable as he was relieved of his duties, and the scientific work of the office closed on 2nd August. Since then Mr. Hutchinson, Superintendent of the Telegraph Department, has been gazetted to the change of the office, and through him the Meteorological Department have suggested a scheme whereby for a small monthly charge to be subscribed between the Chamber and the Port Trust, a daily telegraphic weather report chart and storm warnings, and a bi-weekly crop report on the lines of that hitherto supplied by the Chamber, will be furnished to each member of the Chamber. The system may lack the completeness which it would have had under an officer of scientific acquirements like Mr. Chambers, but if efficiently worked, it will be at all events a great improvement on previous arrangements. It is, however, to be regretted that by the removal of Mr. Chambers the opportunity is lost of carefully collecting observations with the object of therefrom deducing laws and preparing forecasts that only a man of Mr. Chamber's high scientific attainments and long experience is properly qualified to do.

### COTTON.

This staple export has not come before the Chamber this year in any form, the wants of the trade having apparently been fully met by the regulations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association, under the auspices of which all disputes and questions of custom continue to be satisfactorily disposed of. The Clearing House scheme for the settlement of contracts for future delivery was put on a working basis by the Association in the beginning of the year, but has never been practically tested.

For convenience of reference, the Committee subjoin a comparative statement of the receipts of cotton into the port during the past three seasons:—

| GROWTHS. | Season 1885-86. | Season 1886-87. | Season 1887-8*. | Percentage Increase or Decrease in 1887-8 as compared with 1886-87 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | F. P. Bls. | F. P. Bls. | F. P. Bls. | |
| Dhollera | 3,86,890 | 3,41,540 | 3,31,965 | — 2·80 |
| Broach | 1,59,519 | 1,10,616 | 1,04,812 | — 5·24 |
| Bengals | 2,36,438 | 2,73,035 | 2,19,685 | — 19·53 |
| Berar | 3,17,192 | 3,22,490 | 2,03,811 | — 36·80 |
| Khandeish | 1,87,031 | 2,75,739 | 2,13,549 | — 22·55 |
| Barsee & Nugger | 80,111 | 88,726 | 90,438 | + 1·92 |
| Hingunghaut | 16,401 | 19,799 | 1,194 | — 93·97 |
| Compta and Dharwar* | 80,422 | 1,82,084 | 1,27,608 | — 29·91 |
| Madras and Westerns* | 26,117 | 33,141 | 19,704 | — 40·54 |
| Sind | 27,194 | 47,914 | 53,325 | + 11·29 |
| Persian | 14,871 | 15,377 | 16,688 | + 8·52 |
| Other Sorts | 1,220 | 350 | 811 | +132·57 |
| Total | 15,33,145 | 17,10,811 | 13,83,503 | Net Dec. 19·12 |

* For 10 months only.

The distribution of the crop in the form of shipments to European ports has been as follows:—

| Names of Ports. | 1888. | 1887. | Increase or Decrease. | Percentage. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Bales. | Bales. | Bales. | |
| Liverpool | 1,58,391 | 2,83,727 | —1,25,333 | —44·17 |
| London | 71,282 | 97,582 | —26,300 | —26·95 |
| Hull | 2,600 | 2,315 | +285 | +12·31 |
| Marseilles | 11,815 | 9,098 | +2,717 | ,, 29·86 |
| Havre | 42,166 | 99,986 | —57,520 | —57·52 |
| Dunkirk | 19,385 | 32,79 | —13,410 | —40·89 |
| Antwerp | 1,57,144 | 1,72,340 | —15,196 | —8·81 |
| Ghent | 10,682 | 10,770 | —88 | —·81 |
| Amsterdam | 710 | 10,350 | —9,610 | —93·14 |
| Bremerhaven | ... | 7,848 | —7,848 | ... |
| Hamberg | 12,296 | 3,370 | +8,926 | +264·86 |
| Barcelona | 8,709 | 6,850 | ,, 1,859 | ,, 27·13 |
| Genoa | 99,705 | 97,063 | ,, 2,642 | ,, 2·72 |
| Naples | 17,318 | 18,056 | —738 | —4·08 |
| Venice | 59,702 | 40,310 | +19,392 | +48·10 |
| Leghorn | 2,500 | 2,750 | —250 | —9·09 |
| Trieste | 1,78,426 | 1,84,636 | —6,210 | —3·36 |
| Pireaus | 1,000 | 1,400 | —400 | —28·57 |
| Odessa | 29,513 | 24,881 | +4,632 | +18·61 |
| St. Petersburg | 750 | ... | ,, 750 | ... |
| Gottenburg | 1,200 | 600 | ,, 600 | +100·00 |
| Christiana | 100 | 500 | —400 | —80·00 |
| Malmo | 200 | ... | + 200 | .. |
| Narkoping | 300 | ... | ,, 300 | .. |
| Nykoping | 100 | ... | ,, 100 | .. |
| Port Said | 750 | 4,704 | —3,954 | —84·05 |
| Total | 8,87,017 | 11,11,931 | 2,24,914 Net Decrease. | —20·22 |

On comparing receipts and shipments it will be perceived that while the former have decreased by 19·12 per cent. the exports to Europe show a diminution of 20·22 per cent., the difference being no doubt owing to the continued increase of consumption by the local mills. The present cotton season is an unusually early one, the receipts of new crop up to 31st December being considerably more than double what they were for the same time last year. This rate of increase, however, is not likely to be maintained throughout, as the reports regarding the later growths are not proportionately favorable, the Bhownugger, Dhollera, and Southern Mahratta crops having all suffered from deficient rainfall:—

| GROWTHS. | 1888. | 1887. | 1886. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | F. P. Bales. | F. P. Bales. | F. P. Bales. |
| Bengals | 49,275 | 34,933 | 68,130 |
| Berar | 59,204 | 17,090 | 53,886 |
| Khandesh | 50,016 | 28,600 | 31,573 |
| Hingunghat | 12,434 | 136 | 11,316 |
| Broach | 1,600 | .... | ..... |
| Total | 1,72,529 | 80,759 | 1,64,905 |

### THE CHAIRMAN'S ADDRESS.

The Chairman, the Hon. F. Forbes Adam, C. I. E., said:—Gentlemen,—The report of your Committee, the adoption of which I have the honour now to move, goes so fully into the many and various questions that have been dealt with during the past year, that it is not necessary for me to occupy your time by alluding specially to more than one or two of them, more particularly as, in speeding the departing Viceroy two months ago, the Chamber had an opportunity of expressing its opinion on all the leading features of Lord Dufferin's administration, and in welcoming Lord Lansdowne the occasion was taken to put prominently forward those matters to which we hold attention should be carefully directed in the immediate future. I have seen it somewhere stated that the Chamber attempted to "draw" Lord Lansdowne. I need hardly say this was very far from our intention and design. We thoroughly appreciated as business men the cautious and creditable reserve of the Viceroy's reply to our address.

### THE WHEAT AND WOOL TRADES.

You have, no doubt, noticed that we have failed to make much progress towards putting the wheat trade on a better footing. Our efforts to persuade London merchants and millers to change the conditions of contract and to buy only clean wheat, or wheat as nearly clean as is practicable, have been met by the response that buyers are content with the existing order of things, and do not want clean wheat. Under the circumstances, we can do nothing but wait patiently for a change in their disposition. Recently the wool buyers agreed to buy only clean wool, and if they adhere to this determination, shipments of artificially sanded wool—I say artificially, for I fancy much sand finds its way into the fleece of a sheep while browsing on scanty patches of pasturage amidst desert tracts that cannot all be got rid of in the rough local processes of cleaning—will very soon become a thing of the past. Possibly some day wheat buyers, as suggested in the *Times of India* this morning, will follow this excellent example. If they can be so persuaded, it will be good for India. The cost of the carriage of dirt is nearly as bad for the trade as an export duty.

### DISCUSSION ON IMPERIAL BUDGET.

A second matter I would allude to. You may remember that last year we joined the Bengal Chamber in representing to Government the desirability of allowing the Imperial Budget to be discussed in Council. Not long ago the Madras Chamber favoured us with a copy of a letter they had addressed to the Government of India, in which, for reasons stated at some length, they urged the importance of enlarging provincial councils and of conceding the privilege of discussing provincial budgets. A movement in this direction cannot be much longer delayed. To submit budgets to the intelligent examination of official and non-official members working together must surely prove useful. Two years ago, in speaking to you, I pointed out that the time was drawing nigh for the substitution of election for nomination of non-official members and for throwing open local budgets to interpellation; that local councils were wanting in the powers of independent supervision possessed by representative bodies, and which is a marvellous protection against costly proposals of special departments and a salutary check on superfluous expenditure. That we could not have representative bodies, but that the councils could be widened, election introduced, and budgets scrutinised, while all needful safeguards could be provided, and the final control left in the hands of the executive. This is all that the Madras Chamber contends for, and Lord Dufferin, while pointing out how impossible it was to have real representation, indicated before he left that he had submitted a scheme to the home authorities, which met in some degree this desire for progress, and which, I think, will deserve and will command general approval. Gentlemen, there are several questions connected with mercantile interests that have not come before your Committee, and are, therefore, not mentioned in their report, about which I would ask permission to say a word or two.

### THE SILVER COMMISSION.

Some months ago the Silver Commission issued its long expected report. It is an interesting report that will repay study. But I do not think it brings us much nearer to a practical solution of the exchange difficulty which causes Government so much anxiety, public servants so much loss, and the commercial classes so much uncertainty and inconvenience. I would briefly describe the report as arriving—I mean the main report signed by the chairman, Lord Herschell—at three conclusions, namely:—1st. That if the chief nations of the West joined together to open their mints to the free coinage of gold and silver at a fixed ratio, the relative position of the two metals would be maintained with infinitesimal fluctuations at that ratio so long as the agreement was observed. 2nd. That it has not been conclusively proved that England has suffered by so called scarcity of gold, and that the fall in prices and bad and unremunerative trade of recent years may be largely attributable to other causes. That, therefore, England cannot be recommended to change her currency for her own sake and take a leap in the dark that may land her among worse evils than those from which she seeks to escape. 3rd. That the fall in silver has been a source of serious harassment to the Government of India, which may be intensified and accentuated by a further fall, and that, therefore, the Government of India should be left with a "free hand" to do what she may judge advisable to remedy the trouble that afflicts her.

### THE FINANCIAL FUTURE OF INDIA.

This, virtually, leaves the whole subject very much where it was when the Commission started their investigations, and, although we hear that the bi-metallic party in England—backed by six members of the Commission, including Sir D. Barbour whose grasp of the subject seems to me, although I differ on many points, to be very wide and thorough—consider they have gained ground and are about to organise the systematic propagation of their views, and to endeavour to educate the British voter, it is evident that we are not likely to witness any important results within a measurable period. India—powerless to act without England—has therefore to face an anxious financial future which will call for the strictest economy in all its spending departments, and which will make it imperative to seek out fresh means of obtaining revenue. Meantime, it is fortunate that, as a whole, the country is at present exceedingly prosperous. We have for long been preserved from famine, peace reigns supreme, and though there is still much to be wished for, the general tendency is undeniably towards improvement in the material condition of the people—a tendency that would long ago have become more marked had it not been for thriftless and extravagant customs on the one hand and hoarding proclivities on the other, both of which land the agricultural classes inevitably in the clutches of the money-lenders. During the last ten years the net imports of silver—silver which is brought to pay for excess value of exports over imports of all sorts after making allowance for council drafts, private remittances, and some minor items—have totalled 70 crores, which have been added to the wealth of the country, and found its way into the hands of the people. During the same period gold—which, as you are aware, is wanted chiefly for hoarding or for ornaments—has been absorbed to the amount of 35 crores. And if you turn to merchandise, pure and simple, that is articles of daily use, of clothing, and of luxury, you find the marvellous growth in ten years from 35 crores in 1878 to 59 crores in 1888. Imports increase more rapidly than exports—a sign that the people are developing new wants and are able to gratify them.

### A GRAVE FEATURE.

But this is a grave feature from the exchange point of view, for it lessens the call for silver to make up the balance of trade, and while silver supplies continue undiminished, it must give a downward impetus to the course of the rupee. We have still little information as to the level at which the supply of silver may be expected to shrink. I have recently heard it put at about 39d. or the equivalent of about 1s. 3d. It would be comforting to be certain that even at one shilling and three pence a turning point might come. But this is not to be relied on. It is still pretty much a matter of guess work. That one day a turning point will come, and that we might without change of laws move slowly back to the level that ruled before 1875 I do not doubt; but before that much may happen, and to what depths we may first descend, or to what extent legislation may interfere with the natural course of events, when, and in what form, it must be left to time to disclose. I dare not hazard a prediction. One circumstance bearing on the question cannot have escaped your notice. Eleven millions sterling were added to the silver in circulation in America last year by the issue of notes against silver. This is a most significant fact. America is year by year becoming more and more bound up with the future of silver. In this may be contained the germ of a solution of India's exchange difficulty and the hope of deliverance from her financial stress.

### THE AGITATION IN LANCASHIRE.

In connection with the silver question, you may remember that when I had the honour of addressing you a year ago, I alluded to the agitation started in Lancashire with the object of showing that the fall in silver was the cause of Bombay's obtaining so large a share of the China demand for yarns, and that bi-metallism would prove advantageous to Lancashire. I pointed out that Bombay chiefly owed her position to quite different circumstances, that there was room for both Bombay and Lancashire, and that both would obtain their due and legitimate share of the coming development of demand in China and elsewhere. I was glad to see that the majority of the Special Committee appointed by the Manchester Chamber of Commerce to examine the subject and collect evidence came to this conclusion, although, curiously enough, the Chamber as a body, at a subsequent general meeting, preferred to accept, not the report of the majority, but the dissent of the minority. It is within the bounds of possibility that the matter was decided on other considerations than its merits on that occasion. Since then some members of the Manchester Chamber have broken fresh ground and have sought to agitate for factory laws for India, similar to the English laws, on the pretext that the Indian operatives required protection. English manufacturers tenderly solicitous, not for the welfare of their brothers in Bombay, but for their brothers' employes, is a picture in which the comic element predominates, for it must be remembered that their benevolent programme could not be given effect to without hampering and hindering the energetic and skilful competition of Bombay mills. The question was so fully and ably disposed of by the press and at a meeting of the Millowners' Association, held in December last in these rooms, that I only touch on it to express my firm belief that the Government of India could never be so blind as to be led away by the transparently interested and selfish representations of Lancashire, or so short-sighted as to consent to impose encumbering, uncalled for, and unsuitable restrictions on a rapidly expanding industry just when their eyes are being opened to the immeasurable importance of fostering and nourishing in every possible way manufacturers in a country whose people are too exclusively dependent on agriculture for the means of subsistence.

### THE GROWTH OF THE COTTON INDUSTRY.

To show you how great the growth of the cotton industry has been, I may put before you some figures which I greatly owe to Mr. Beaufort, whose statistical powers are well-known to you. In 1878, the total value of Indian manufactured goods and yarns sent to Indian ports was 160½ lakhs, and to foreign ports 114 lakhs, of which Bombay's share was 107¾ lakhs and 90 lakhs, respectively. In 1888, or ten years later, the total to Indian ports was 140 lakhs, and to foreign ports 522½ lakhs, and Bombay's share 117½ and 459½ lakhs, respectively. There was no increase to Indian ports, but the increase to foreign ports was enormous. In other words, the value to Indian and foreign ports mounted up from 274½ lakhs in 1878 to 666½ lakhs in 1888, and Bombay's share from 197¾ lakhs to 577 lakhs. This is a grand and magnificent record, and there is every reason to prophesy that, if left free and unfettered by unwise legislation, the future will unfold even a more remarkable tale of growth. It is admitted that legislation is wanted, but it must be adapted to local conditions, and governed by the views of the Commission who, some years ago, went into the matter thoroughly in all its bearings and reported to Government.

### IS SIND TO BE TRANSFERRED TO THE PUNJAB?

Another topic which affects closely commercial interests, and which has been a good deal discussed during the past year, is the rumoured impending re-arrangement of territorial boundaries and the taking of Sind from Bombay and joining it to the Punjab. This is not a question of partial decentralization which we all think so advisable in the interests of good and economic administration. It is not a question of "local self-government with or without autonomy." It is merely a question of transfer. Some time ago, I understand, the people in Sind thought they would be more likely to be looked after, and their projects and interests attended to, by the Punjab than by Bombay; but this illusion has been dispelled and has vanished. I do not see what is to be gained by the change. Looking at it purely from the mercantile point of view, it seems to me that to those who have houses at both Bombay and Kurrachee it would be exceedingly inconvenient to have to look to a new, unpractised, and distant Government to protect the interests of their branches while their principal interests were centered in Bombay, where they had a Government by tradition and experience acquainted with commercial needs, versed in commercial ways, and easily accessible when representations had to be made. There may be military reasons for the proposed alteration, although these are not readily apparent to non-expert eyes. Now that British Beluchistan has practically been constituted a frontier province, there is much to be lost and nothing to be gained by placing Kurrachee and Bombay under different Governments. Should India be attacked from the north, Bombay must necessarily form the real base of all important movements. To have at such a time Bombay under one Government and Kurrachee under another would, to my mind, be somewhat similar to using a double-barrelled gun and placing a man in charge of each trigger — not a method likely to prove conductive to straight and accurate shooting. I confess I can see no advantage to be derived from the change on any grounds: in commercial interests it is undesirable, and I trust it may not be brought about. It should be recollected that the days may not be far off when Sind will be drawn closer to Bombay by the construction of a line of railway from Baroda through Cutch to Hyderabad. The enterprising management of the Bombay and Baroda Railway are already contemplating this, and have an eye to it as an extension of their trunk system. And now that recent surveys have shown the impracticability, owing to the shifty nature of the sand hills, of making a direct line from Kurrachee to Delhi, it is possible the Sind people, as well as the numerous travelling public of Kutch, may welcome this alternative scheme. It would give Kurrachee the long-desired daily postal communication.

### INDIAN PORTS BILL.

I now come to a question that may claim the attention of the incoming Committee. The Government of India propose introducing an Indian Ports Bill for the purpose of enacting that navel and military stores shall be allowed to pass free over bunders and wharves, and that ships carrying such shall be exempt from dues. This appears to require modification. We know from experience that delay and inconvenience are caused to trade when expeditions are being despatched. No grumbling has been heard. The patriotism of the mercantile and shipping community has proved equal to the occasion. But these expeditions are for imperial purposes, for the good of the country as a whole. It is unfair and wrong in principle that the trade of one port should be saddled with expenditure incurred for the benefit of all. Stores might be as well carried free over State railway lines as shipped for nothing. The Chambers of Commerce have not yet been consulted. Should their opinions be hereafter invited, some modifications will, I trust, ensue. I have not alluded to the Bankruptcy Bill and abolition of imprisonment for debt, because I have, on previous occasions, gone at some length inthese subjects. I have also passed over railway extion, although it makes one's mouth water to reaof 2,000 miles having been laid down in Ama within a couple of years. But we must be tent with our modest progress. America has pri enterprise and can command American money. Wenlikely, still have to depend almost wholly on vernment and Government guarantees and raise ounoney abroad in gold. The secretary has just pla in my hands a telegram announcing the subsorion in full of the capital required for the De-Kalka line. This is private enterprise, an unranteed line, and we must all rejoice at a beging which we hope augurs much good for thetuture. I have also passed over our correspence with Government regarding Treasury babes, and will only recommend you to study, at ur leisure, Mr. Westland's masterly stateme which dissipates a good deal of cloudiness with reset to their manipulation, and supplies a great deof much-needed information. I have still an imprion that something may be done, but it may be weto leave further discussion to a more convant season. I have little to add. The bad harvests lasear in Europe and America stimulated our export tra, and created a demand at advancing prices for wht and seeds that average crops enabled India to takfull advantage of. Imports, too, have been acb, and figures show a large increase on the retns of 1887. We begin this year with fair promi although the reports of the growing crops in sor districts are unsatisfactory. The sudden and grestrain on the money market must for a while exeise a retarding influence on trade. At the same tinit is a sign and result of activity, both commerciand industrial. It is not easy to account for it altogher satisfactorily, but it may be attributed to foicauses:—First, the withdrawals from the large ceres to meet the last Government loan of money that fin its way back to circulation very slowly and in grepart not at all; second, the large sum expended in)mbay in extending old and building new mills; thi, the smaller shipments of silver, about £700,000 leshaving arrived in the four months Oct. to Jan. laghan in the corresponding four months a year ago; an lastly, the earliness of the cotton and rice crops whh made the calls for money come rather sooner th usual, or than seems to have been generally provid for. However, business is sound, and there has be no lack of credit and confidence—only a comm want of ready cash. Gentlemen, we close the ye with an addition to the funds of the Chamber th will, I hope, lead to further reductions to membe in the cost of returns and statistics, or, if it shld be preferred, in a lowering of subscriptions. Thchairman concluded by moving that the report ofe Committee be adopted and printed for general inrmation, together with the documents therein refead to; and that the thanks of the Chamber be tetered to the outgoing Committee for their able coluct of the affairs of the Chamber during the past ye.

### DISCUSSION ON THE REPORT.

r. M. R. Wyer said:—Mr. Chairman and Gentlem,—I have great pleasure in seconding the resolution wi which the Chairman concluded his eloquent spch, to which I am sure we all have listened wi great interest and attention. It is apparent from thReport before us that although perhaps the Commce have not had to deal with any really big qutions, yet their work has been more than usually hevy, and I am sure the thanks of the general boy of the members are due to the chairman, to his Comittee, and to their Secretary, Mr. Marshall, for thr conduct of the affairs of the Chamber during thpast year. As an illustration of the thoroughness wi which the outgoing Committee have done their wk, I may instance their action in asking for infonation from the Melbourne Chamber of Commoe regarding the Australian production of silver, threply to which enquiry, however, does not encrage one to look to that source of supply for ar improvement in the prospects of the diminishin rupee, but rather the reverse. It is satisfactory toind from the Report that Railway matters have ocupied a good deal of the Committee's attention, an I am of the opinion, in which I venture to think yc will all agree, that in advocating the Gedra-Rtlam line, the Committee were right to express preference for a line that would open up new contry, rather than to recommend the doubling of he metre guage of the Rajputana Malwa line, or theconversion of the metre guage of that line into a boad guage. I fancy, too that you agree with me in pproving of the action of the Committee in presing upon the Directors of the G. I. P. Railway thenecessity of doubling their line from Khandwa to Iarsi and Jabalpur. As regards the Merchandise Maks Bill, although the Bengal Chamber of Commece have recommended that the new law should reder it compulsory to stamp the true length and widh on all piece-goods manufactured in, or imported intcIndia, I agree with our special Committee in thiking that as a proposal to that effect has been disussed in England and rejected there, it would be unvise to attempt to introduce it here; but I shall not be it all surprised to hear that many members of this Chmber are of a contrary opinion, and that they hold tha, although the proposal may be, in the words of the Reprt, "obnoxious to the principles of free trade," thee is danger, without some such compulsory markinglest the principles of *fair* trade may be infringed or bused. It is to be hoped, however, that this Merchdise Marks Bill, as well as the Railway Bill and theBankruptcy Bill will soon become law; but I am afrid that as regards the Railway Bill, the telegram tha appeared in last Friday's newspapers to the effet that the Secretary of State has been asked to obtin the opinions of the leading Railway Companies in Ingland upon it means considerable further delay. I an glad the Chamber protested strongly against theretrograde policy of the Government of India in the matter of the Meteorological Reportership for Wesern India, the result of which protest is a compromise from which, we are told in the Report, a great improvement on previous arrangements is expected. It is to be hoped that this expectation will be realised. But I, for one, am not very sanguine that the new arrangement will be sufficient for the requirements of tis important port; and if, after giving it a fair tria, it is found wanting, the new Committee must not hesiate to press upon the Government of India the necessity of establishing in Bombay a full and efficient meterological system, similar to the system that obtainsin Calcutta. With regard to the efforts of the retirng Committee in the matter of the improvement in the cleaning of wheat, I congratulate them on the measure of success that attended their representation to the Liverpool Corn Trade Association that in future their Bombay wheat standards should contain not more than wo per cent of dirt, seeds, or grain other than wheat, and although the London Corn Trade Association dd not see their way to adopt the proposal, they may change their minds on the subject being brought before them again, especially as the experience of the past year shows that home buyers are becoming more alive to the fact that it is to their interest to contract for the cleaner article. I do not think that any other subject mentioned in the Report calls for special comment, so, with these remarks, Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, I beg to second the resolution that the Report and accounts as set before us be adopted. (Applause.)

Mr. J. Y. Lang, in supporting the resolution, said that those who had drawn up the able address to Lord Dufferin deserved the special thanks of the Chamber. The document did honour to the Chamber as well as to those who had prepared it. The speaker then referred to the want of accommodation for goods at up-country railway stations, and said that it had the effect of diverting cargo intended for Bombay to other parts. The funds of the Chamber were accumulating "hand over fist," and he was in favour of reducing the subscription for membership.

Mr. J. Cotton said it would be very pleasant indeed to all connected with the mill industry to find that the Bombay Chamber of Commerce took a broad and liberal view of the position of that industry. How different was it from the agitation started by the Manchester Chamber of Commerce? It was their broad and high-minded policy that had gained for the Bombay Chamber the influence which it enjoyed, and such narrow views as had found favour with the Chamber of Commerce of Manchester could not possibly command respect or attention. The *Manchester Guardian* had asked what objection the Bombay Millowners' Association could have to a Factory Act being introduced. The objection to it was simply this, that the Association did not see why a number of young persons should be deprived of the means of earning their daily bread. As for the employment of women, Mr. Cotton said that they were not employed for longer hours than any Factory Act would restrict them to. With reference to the Manchester agitation, he said that if the Bombay mills were all to close to-morrow, Manchester would not ship a pound of yarn more than she did at present, as the growth of the Bombay cotton trade was entirely owing to their opening up new markets for the consumption of their yarn, and producing it at a remunerative price.

Mr. L. R. W. Forrest expressed his satisfaction at the accommodation provided for shipping at the Victoria Dock and the excellent management of the dock, which was highly Commended by shippers. He urged upon the Committee the extreme desirability of deepening the channel.

Mr. Arthur Leslie thanked the Committee for the way in which they had received his letter addressed to them on the Bankruptcy Bill. The matter was one of great importance, and he was sure it would receive due attention from the Chamber.

The Chairman, before putting the motion to the vote, said that Mr. Lang had called to a very important point, namely, the want of accommodation at up-country railway stations for merchandise. He was sure it was obvious to every one that in a time of great competition for cargo a suitable and convenient accommodation, especially in the rainy season, might bring a large portion of the goods to this port, instead of allowing them to go in the opposite direction, where better accommodation was provided. He assured Mr. Lang that he as well as the other members of the Committee would take up the matter at once. Then Mr. Lang had referred to the finances of the Chamber, and expressed a desire that the subscriptions should be reduced. In connection with this, he might point out to Mr. Lang that the Chamber derived a large regular income from its fixed deposits, which yielded an interest last year of Rs. 2,546. The finances of the Chambers were, no doubt, in a satisfactory condition. But they could not always depend upon having a large and prosperous export trade in yarn and other goods which yielded them a large return in the shape of measurement fees, and he thought they should keep a margin in reserve, in order that it might be available in less prosperous years. Again, if they once lowered the subscriptions, it would be very difficult to raise them. Alluding to the remarks of Mr. Forrest, the Chairman said he was very glad that that gentleman had taken the opportunity to pay a high and well-deserved compliment to the management of the Victoria Dock. With regard to the deepening of the channel, he could say that the matter had received the serious consideration of the Port Trustees, and he had not the slightest doubt that before very long, after they had got the graving dock and dry dock in hand, the matter would be gone into. Mr. Leslie, referring to the Bankruptcy Bill, had expressed regret that the chairman had not gone into the matter. But the chairman said that they could not altogether grumble at what had been done. In fact, the Chamber had very recently had occasion to express their gratitude for the way in which legislation affecting mercantile interests had been taken up, and he was sure that Mr. Scoble would very soon take the Bankruptcy Bill in hand. He (the Chairman) knew very little about the matter, except that it was thought very desireable to have one measure for all India. But owing to the different feelings, views, and opinions prevailing in different parts of India, he believed the law officers of Government had not been able to get that unanimity of opinion which would justify them in drawing up an enactment which would apply to the whole country. (Applause.)

The proposition was then put to the vote and carried unanimously.

The Chairman proposed, and Mr. J. C. Symons seconded, that the following additions be made to the Chamber's new tonnage scale:—Coffee in bags, 14 cwt to the ton for steamers, new scale; copra in robins, 8 cwts to the ton for steamers, new scale.

Mr. L. R. W. Forrest proposed, and Mr. J. H. Slight seconded, that the following gentlemen be elected members of the Committee for the year 1889:—Messrs. Barnett, C.I.E., M. C. Turner, John Lang, J. Greenwood, E. Schoen, A. M. Gubbay, and G. C. Scarmanga.

The resolution was carried unanimously

### ELECTION OF MEMBERS TO CORPORATION.

The Chairman then said that under the new Act the Chamber had to elect two members for the Municipal Corporation—a privilege which they did not before enjoy. He hoped many members would come forward to seek election, and that they would not be held back or deterred on account of the opinion expressed by His Excellency the Chancellor, that a University education and a deep and careful comparative study of institutions were requisite to fit a man to understand the duties of a member of the Corporation. He hesitated to differ from so high an authority; but most desirable and commendable as that equipment was he should say that clear-headedness, sound saving sense, common honesty, business training, and some industry were equally valuable, and he ventured to say that it was not beyond the capacity of an average school-boy to apprehend that the delegation of administrative duties did not necessarily imply the exercise of legislative powers. One word more he would say was, that he hoped members who sent in their names for election would leave it to the members of the Chamber unsolicited and uncanvassed to return those they thought most fit. During the past few weeks public canvassing had been carried on to quite an appalling extent. He supposed that was unavoidable in public elections, and he trusted the members of the Chamber would continue to do in the future as they had done in the past, and in regard to all elections connected with the Chamber, having sent in their names, leave the matter in the hands of electors. He then proposed that the rules of the Chamber as to the manner in which the members of the Municipal Corporation to be appointed by the Chamber in accordance with the city of Bombay Municipal Act III of 1888 shall be elected be confirmed.

Mr. H. W. Uloth seconded this, which was carried.

### SHUT-OUT CARGO.

The Chairman proposed, and Mr. George Cotton seconded, that the resolution passed by the Chamber on 22nd July 1881 regarding shut-out cargo be amended as follows:—

That in cases when shipping orders have been issued without any special stipulation in respect of shut-out cargo, the shipper, provided he has fulfilled the terms of his shipping order shall have the right to demand a fresh shipping order in the first going vessel for the same port from the Agent of the vessel that has failed to take in his cargo, and shall also be entitled to recover any losses and additional expenses which he may have incurred through his cargo being shut out. If the Agent declines or omits to grant this, the shipper should himself have the power to engage the necessary tonnage, and to claim on the said Agent for any difference in freight or other expense to which he may have been put.

Mr. A. F. Beauford proposed, and Mr. G. C. Scavamanga seconded, an amendment to the effect that the clause in the middle of the resolution be made to read "and shall also be entitled to recover any *losses and* additional expenses." The words "losses and" were all, he thought, might be added with advantage.

Mr. N. S. Symons was appointed auditor for the current year, and a vote of thanks to the Hon. Mr. Forbes Adam for presiding terminated the proceedings.

## TROOPS BY THE SERAPIS.

H. M. S. Serapis, which left Portsmouth on the 2nd instant; and arrived here *via* the Cape of Good Hope on the 21st February, is expected to bring the undermentioned officers, &c., on board:—Majors H C Bowles, 3rd Rifle Brigade; F C Howard, 4th Rifle Brigade; and A E Duthey, R A, Surgeon-Major J D Gunning, Surgeons J and Mrs Boulger, J C and Mrs Weir, A P H Griffiths, T E Noddin, and M Kelly, Medical Staff; Captain B and Mrs Deane-Freeman, 2nd Lanc Fusiliers; R G von Donop, RE; O R Taffe, A P D; and H W and Mrs Smith, 1st Hampshire Regiment; Captain and Rg.-Mr. F Draper, R H A; Riding Master H and Mrs Dibble, 7th Hussars; Revd T Ottley; Lieutenants the Hon'ble E C Walsh, F E S Adair, C G Morrison and C F Pinney, 3rd Rifle Brigade; W F and Mrs Parker and child, 1st Rifle Brigade; H M S O'Brien, 1st N Lanc Regt; A G Crosse, 1st Dragoon Guards; R M O Glynn, 2nd Middlesex Regt; and A H Brabazon, R M L I; 2nd Lieutenants A Hay, 1st N Lanc Regt; M T Elderton, 1st E Surrey Regt; W L R Ansbury, 1st E Lancashire Regt; E Gunning Jones, S W Borderers; E P Strickland and H M Peak, 2nd Norfolk Regt; S F Legge, 1st Dragoon Guards; J F R Thompson, 1st Hampshire; R C Bond, 2nd York L I; C W W Gabb, 1st Leinster Regt; F J Marker, 2nd Lancaster Regt; F A K Foster, K O S Borderers; G B Gough, Royal Irish Fusiliers; G B Richards, 2nd Munster Regt; W P Bell, Worcestershire Regt; C E Bowen, Leinster Regt, and C Barnet, Duke of Corn L I; and Miss A M Tudway, two Misses O'Sullivan, daughters of Hony Lieut L J O'Sullivan, B P W Dept; Mrs Cahusac, wife of Lieut W F Cahusac, and two children, Bombay Staff Corps; Mrs Bond, wife of Captain W J H Bond, and child, Bengal Staff Corps; Mrs Forbes, wife of Captain E E Forbes, Madras Staff Corps; Mrs Alban, wife of Captain C F S Alban, and child, Bombay Staff Corps; Mrs Dyson, wife of Lieut Dyson, and two children, N Stafford Regt; and School-master Osborn, Bengal Presidency.

## EUROPEAN GENERAL HOSPITAL

The Physician in charge European General Hospital begs to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the following donations for the benefit of the patients in hospital.

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| Mr. Bagnell | 20 |
| Rev. Mr. Relton | 10 |
| Captain A. Gilmore | 10 |
| Mr. S. D. Sassoon | 100 |

ACTIVE SERVICE cannot wear out the teeth that are brushed daily with ROWLANDS' ODONTO. All dentists allow that neither washes or pastes are at efficacious for polishing the teeth and keeping them sound and white as a pure and non-gritty tooth powder; such ROWLANDS' ODONTO has alwa[illegible] itself. It whitens the teeth, prev[illegible] arrests decay, strengthens the gum[illegible] gives a pleasing fragrance to the breath. ROWLANDS' ESSENCE OF TYRE is a harmless preparation for dyeing the hair permanent brown or black. Ask chemists and stored keepers for ROWLANDS' articles, of 20, Hatton Gardens London, and avoid spurious imitations.

## THE VERNACULARS IN THE ARTS CURRICULUM.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—You very properly observe that "the vernaculars are neglected only so far as the University neglects them, and the Senate will do well if it endorses the recommendation of the Committee on the Arts examinations, and gives due recommendation in the Arts curriculum to studies in which at least half the candidates who present themselves for Matriculation are interested." It is not yet known to the public what changes are under contemplation; but it is rumoured that the vernaculars are not to be substituted for, but added to, the existing classics as second languages in the higher examinations. Whatever the educational value of the latter arrangement may be, it cannot but press heavily on the candidates, who are already weighted by the studies prescribed. The present treatment of the vernaculars by the University forces many matriculated candidate passing in those languages and appearing for the P. E. or wishing to join the Medical College to take up either French or Persian. A much higher value would thus appear to be placed on French and Persian as "classical" languages than on the English language which, to the natives of India at any rate, is not a linguistic attainment of less academic value than the dead classics. With due deference to the University authorities, I submit that an English youth competing with a native for University honors in the Bombay Presidency has less odds to contend with, inasmuch as he has only to take one second language in the Arts curriculum, whereas the handicapped Indian, in addition to English, which, as I have said, is as difficult as a classical language to him, is forced to take up a second foreign language to the neglect of his own mother-tongue. It is to be hoped that the Senate of the Bombay University may be able to see its way to remove this anomaly, which does not exist in the Calcutta and Madras Universities, where the principal vernaculars are recognized in the Arts curriculum.—Yours obediently,

Jan. 30. TRIDENT.

## TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

Simla, Jan. 30.—The weather telegrams from Upper India have been delayed by a storm, and hence information of importance has not been received. The barometer has fallen over the whole of India, and very rapidly in Upper India. The fall is apparently the greatest at Simla, and Ludhiana, where it slightly exceeds a quarter of an inch. The Punjab depression is hence marching eastwards, and now covers the east and south-east of the Punjab. Heavy snow has fallen in the North-West Himalayas, and more or less general rain has fallen in the Punjab, and in the North-West Provinces, and showers in Bengal, Rajputana, and Central India. The largest amounts are reported at Sialkote, Ranikhet, and Murree, where two and half inches have fallen. At Simla and Garakpur, two inches are reported; and at Ludhiana, Meerut, and Lahore one inch. The weather continues stormy in Upper India, and hence the report of further rain, probably in Northen India.

## MILITARY NEWS.

Captain Roupell's tenure of service of five years on the District Staff on the 25th expired, and that officer is at present on leave prior to his joining his (East Yorkshire) regiment at home.

Lieutenant W. F. Buck, 2nd Durham L. I., Staff Officer at Colaba, and at present attached to the District Staff Office, is appointed to act as 2nd class district Officer, Bombay District, in addition to his own duties with effect from the 25th instant, vice Captain G. C. Roupell.

Lieutenant Buck is appointed acting *pro tem* pending the arrival, on being relieved, of Captain L. L. Steele, District Staff Officer, Kamptee, to fill the vacancy.

Surgeon-General W. A. Thomson, M.B., Medical Staff, Surgeon-General, Her Majesty's Forces, Bombay, has been nominated to take over the duties of Surgeon-General, Her Majesty's Forces, Bengal, and Principal Medical Officer, Her Majesty's British Forces in India, from Surgeon-General C. D. Madden, who has been permitted to proceed to England.

## DACOITY IN INDORE.

A gang of Dacoits of the Khachrode perganah of Scindia's territory has lately been caught at Rutlam, says the correspondent of an up-country paper. They had entered at midnight the garden-house of Babu Suklamdas in the suburb of Rutlam. A Maharatta servant of the Babu having opposed the robbers, was immediately murdered, but a short time after this event the miscreant bolted away. They were, however traced to their hiding place, (except one of them named Dabi Sing of Khachrode who is said to be still at large) by the igenuity of the Rutlam officials. I learn from a reliable source that the Political Agent has sentenced the leader of the gang, named Jawhar Sing, and one of his accomplices, to capital punishment, and another fellow to transporatation for life, and some of them are likely to receive lighter punishment from the State Courts.

## DYSPEPSIA AND THINKERS.

Intense brain-workers are dyspeptic; the exceptions to this rule are very rare. As we review the biographies of great men, dyspepsia appears to have been their most common enemy. "Tristes philosophi et severi," said Varro. The greatest impediment to advancing thought is the stomach. Dyspepsia is the philosopher's cross, which grows the heavier the higher he ascends. Those who concentrate all their energies on one thing only, never leaving it, do so at great physical expense. When we see a man who has achieved great success in any department of life, burdened with dyspepsia, or consumption, or premature age, there comes the question with full force—"What shall it profit a man if he gain the whole world and lose his life?" Who can think of Tycho Brahe confining himself for a score of years to his observatory, scarcely ever leaving it, without reflecting on the sacrifices of health he made to science.

Men do not appear to be very different as we look at them, but, as Mr. Galton has shown, one man may posses several hundred times the mental capacity of another. But the unfortunate part of it is that the superior intellectual do not posses stomachs several hundred times as powerful as their less favoured brethren. Voltaire wrote to Lord Chesterfield: "My Lord Huntingdon tells me that you have a good stomach, which is worth more than a good pair of ears. I don't know which of these three evils is worst—to be blind, or deaf, or not to be able to digest."

"I am convinced digestion is the great secret of life," said Sydney Smith; "and that character, talents, virtues, and qualities are powerfully affected by beef, mutton, pie-crust, and rich soups. I have often thought I could feed or starve men into virtues or vices, and affect them more powefully with my instruments of torture than Timotheus could do formerly with his lyre." Hippocrates and Galen said the same.

"Sicklied o'er with the pale cast of thought," is an expression Shakespeare used; and how well it applies to the dwellers and workers in towns, carrying their everlasting crosses of keen mental competition. Dyspepsia, despondency, melancholy, biliousness, mental depression, are without a doubt the lot of those who attain greatness, as well as of only too many in society at large.

Here is a grim story: we get it from Smiles:—One day a poor broken down dyspeptic consulted Abernethy. The doctor looked at his tongue, felt his pulse, and inquired after his symptoms. "Well" said the frank Abernethy, "I don't think there is much the matter with you. You want stirring up; you want cheerfulness. Go and see that clever fellow Grimaldi; you will get a good hearty laugh; that will do you more good than physic." "Alas!" said the patient; "I am Grimaldi!"

What is dyspepsia? To feel you have a stomach—that is dyspepsia. He who has never felt the pressure of this organ is blessed beyond measure. The fact that the great men of modern times have suffered so generally from gastric debility is a poor compliment to the care they took of themselves. Goethe protested against the idea of philosophers being dried up healthless creatures. The dwellers of the towns in ancient Greece enjoyed, we believe, fairly good health, but physiculture was not as it is with us relegated to a second place. There are no public games, wrestling matches &c. We have much yet to learn.

For the comfort of those whose food is their bread, we can now offer the digestive power of the lower animals. Physiological chemistry has been able to [illegible] up the digestive principles of the calf, pig, sheep, &c., and in such conditions that they are most active. There is a pepsin in scales one grain of which digests two and a half ounces of albumen. This pepsin is best taken in Tabloids, which are indeed effective, pleasant to take, and certain to bestow relief in those cases where the stomach is unable to do its normal work, providing of course there is no organic disease.—"*Health*" *London*.

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE frigate Garnet which arrived in port the other day docked last night for repairs.

THE sailing ship Merioneth, 1,365 tons, Captain R. Thomas, cleared yesterday for Akyab in ballast.

THE Italian steamer Bisagno, which left Bombay on the morning of the 8th instant, arrived at Hongkong yesterday, January 30.

THE British steamer Indrani, 2,337 tons, Captain F. L. Burkill, cleared out yesterday for Liverpool, laden with a general cargo.

THE coasting steamer Hindoo, Captain Baker, arrived in port yesterday from the coast with a general cargo and three hundred passengers on deck.

THE British steamer Himalaya, 910 tons, Captain C Hugill, arrived in Bombay yesterday from Calcutta, laden and with Lieutenant Johnson, as a cabin and 16 deck passengers.

THE s.s. Iran, 2,316 tons, Captain A. Delargy, arrived in port yesterday from Cardiff (Jan. 5), laden with 5,056 tons coals. She is consigned to Messrs. Edward, Bates and Co.

THE British India steamer Byculla, Captain C. R. Kendall, sailed yesterday for Rangoon and Moulmein via Calcutta with a general cargo and Mrs. Kendall and three deck passengers for Rangoon.

THE Wilson Line steamer Apolo, 2,066 tons, Captain G. Atkin, cleared outwards yesterday for Hull with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr. F. C. Annesly, Mr. Hope Willis, and 10 deck.

### VESSELS IN DOCKS.—JANUARY 30.

#### PRINCE'S DOCK.

| Vessels. | Net Tonnage | Captains. | Sheds. | Company or Agents. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| S.S. Fremona ... | 1840 | Anderson ...... | A | W. & A. Graham & Co. |
| „ City of London ........ | 2097 | Black .......... | B | Sir C. Forbes & Co. |
| „ Indrani ...... | 2337 | F. L. Burkill...... | C | K. Nixon & Co. |
| „ Birchfield ... | 1480 | H Ferguson .... | E | J. Mackintosh & Co. |
| „ Apollo ........ | 2066 | Atkin ............ | F | F. Muir & Co. |
| „ Clan Monroe | 1436 | H. L. Wilson .. | G | F. Muir & Co. |
| „ Volterno .. | 1537 | T. R. Watson .. | H J | F. Muir & Co. |
| „ Lycia ...... | 2102 | B. Fletcher .... | K | K. Nixon & Co. |
| „ Newcomen.. | 1352 | Hansen ......... | N | W. & A. Graham & Co. |
| „ Moscow ..... | 1038 | Barcly ........... | P | W. & A. Graham & Co. |

#### VICTORIA DOCK.

| | | | No. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| „ Amana ..... | 2048 | Kelgour ......... | 1 | K. Nixon & Co. |
| „ Lombardy... | 1726 | C. F. Preston ... | 2 | P. & O. S. N. Co. |
| „ Singapore ... | 2932 | G. Parodi ....... | 3 | F. Bozzoni, |
| „ Pekin ...... | 2133 | P. Harris ....... | 5 | P. & O. S. N. Co. |
| „ Stura ...... | 1411 | Caboara ......... | 7 | F. Bozzoni. |
| „ Peveril .... | 1974 | Walters ......... | 8 | K. Nixon & Co. |
| „ Worsley Hall | 2240 | J. Verrell ...... | 9 | E. Bates & Co. |
| „ Wave ...... | 1546 | J. McCarthy..... | 10 | J. Mackentosh & Co. |

### ARRIVALS.

| Jan. | Vessel. | Commander | From. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 30 | Iran (s) ............ | Delargy .... | Cardiff, Jan 5. |
| | Hindoo (s) ......... | Baker ........ | Cutch Mandvie. |
| | Himalaya (s) .... | Hugill ........ | Calcutta, Jan 5. |

### DEPARTURES.

| Jan. | Vessel. | Commander | Destination. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 30 | Byculla (s)......... | Kendall .... | Rangoon. |
| | Sierra Perima.... | Wishart ...... | Rangoon. |

The following vessels will sail to-day:—
Steamer Apollo, Atkin, for Hull.
„ Indrani, Burkill, for Liverpool.
Ship Merioneth, Thomas, for Akyab.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Deccan, for China, &c.
„ Drumfell, for London.
„ Chilka, for Calcutta, Rangoon, &c.
„ Hindoo, for Cutch and Coast.

### CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.
25 Canara s.........Williams ..Bombay, Jan 4.
Loch Broom, sp...Martin ......Liverpool, Oct. 8.
26 Gorkha s ........Henderson...London, Dec 20.

DEPARTURES.

January 25.—Steamers Clan Drummond, Chusan, City of Cambridge, St. Oswald, Landaura, and Oswestry. Ships Parthenope and Humayon Shah. Barque Runnymede.
January 26.—Steamer Nurjahan, Navarino and Simla.

### MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.
27 Asia s ................ ....... Calcutta.
Clan Drummond s... ..... Calcutta.

## MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

DEPARTURES.—JANUARY 30.

Cobbe, 2nd Lt, E Kent. Regt, to join, to Dumdum.

De Fabeck, Dy Surgn Genl, Madras, from leave, to Kamptee.

Walker, Major, 13th Bombay L I, off leave, to Nasirabad.

### BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Lieut-Col the Hon L H Bayley, Commandant, B. V. R. C.

Bombay, January 31, 1889.

1. There will be Commandant's parade on Saturday next, 2nd February, at the Gymkhana, at 5 p.m. Red uniform with helmets, arms and accoutrements to be worn, 5 rounds of Blank per man. Tram fares to and from parade will be paid on application to Company. N. C. officer appointed for that purpose.

2. There will be Church parade for the Corps on Sunday next, the 3rd February. Fall in at the Gymkhana at 5-15 p.m. Red uniform with helmets and side arms to be worn. Tram fares to and from parade will be paid on applicatioto Company. N. C. officer appointed for that purpose.

3. No. 2,767 Vol. D. Hughes having joined is taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to "E." Company.

4. The members of "A." Company are reminded that the Competition for the two prizes offered by Capt. Baird for class firing will commence on Friday next, the 1st February and end on Thursday, the 7th idem.

5. There will be Proficiency class on Tuesday next, at 6 p.m. at the Volunteer Club.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

The following orders are notified:—

6. There will be parade on the Kennedy Sea Face for all members this morning at 7. Field drill order.

7. The Light Horse will attend the Church Parade on Sunday, the 3rd February. Fall in at 5-30 p.m. sharp at the Elphinstone Circle Gardens. New forage caps to be worn and swords.

8. The saddles are ready for issue at Messrs. Dunnett & Co. Members are requested to apply as early as possible.

By Order,
H. S. B. HODGKINSON,
Captain and Adjutant, B. V. R. C.

## METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

### GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 29th January, 1889.

*Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah. .................. | 29·934 |
| Temperature of the Air .............................. | 75·4 |
| Wet Bulb Thermometer ............................... | 70·7 |
| Dew Point ................................................ | 68·6 |
| Relative humidity of Air .............................. | ·797 |
| Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded =10).. | 0·0 |
| Maximum temperature of air (8 a.m. next day) .. | 81·0 |
| Minimum do. do (read at 10 a.m.) .. | 69·8 |
| General Directions of Wind.* ..NNE, ESE, ENE, WNW. | |
| Movement of wind in 24 hours* ....................... | 164 |

* From midnight to midnight.

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP.—Pure, mild and emollient.—This essentially complexion soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence has a soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency, is particularly valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the toilet and the bath. Indispensable for children. Delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists, Agents Treacher and Co., Bombay.

FRUIT STANDS.

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| Blue glass bowl on plated pedestal with open work frame and swan handles, diam. 11 in., height 8 in. ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 15 |
| A Nut Dish of porcelain in the form of a shell painted with a hazel spray, supported on a partially gilt pedestal, is surmounted by an oxidized squirrel eating a nut ... ... ... ... | 27 |
| A pretty Fruit Stand with cut crystal round dish, 10 in. diam., on partially gilt embossed pedestal, 11 in. high ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 36 |
| In a round blue glass fruit dish framed in partially gilt open work on the scroll handles are full length figures of cupids flying butterflies, greatest diameter 14 in... ... ... ... | 45 |
| In an elegant fruit dish of blue Bohemian glass on a remarkably beautiful partially gilt stand, half length figures of cupids drawing their bows form the handles. It is oval in shape, and the greatest length over all is eighteen inches ... ... ... ... ... ... | 65 |
| A plainer Epergne, without any gilding, has a ruby glass bowl framed in pierced open scroll-work, with delicately carved female caryatids on the handles, and side branches from which two ruby glass baskets similarly framed are suspended. Height 20 inches, breadth 16 in. ... | 90 |
| Palm Epergne, with four branches for candles, from each of which a glass-lined basket is pendant. On the rocky base stands the finely modelled figure of a stag browsing on the lowest palm leaf while those forming the crown of the tree support a cut crystal dish 15 in. diameter... ... | 155 |
| A very handsome centrepiece, has a robust oxidized cupid for a pedestal, seated on highly ornate partially gilt base, holding aloft a large blue glass bowl, framed in pierced open scroll work, also partially gilt, and with two miniature cupids perched on the handles ... ... ... | 200 |
| A richly decorated centrepiece, oxidized and partially gilt, 2 ft. high and 2 in. wide; with two spirited female figures on the base, and surmounted by a cut crystal dish 16½ in. diameter ... | 400 |
| Gilt centrepiece with whistling bird surprise. The base is square with rich gold mouldings and highly finished panel paintings in enamel, à la watteau. Round the centre shaft are three round crystal dishes, one above the other, 14 in., 12 in., and 9 in. diameter, and at the apex is a peach which falls open in halves on a spring being touched, disclosing a tiny bird of brilliant plumage, which warbles most naturally with appropriate movements of its beak, head, and body, until the peach suddenly closes up again with a snap. Height 32 in.... ... ... | 500 |

MARCKS & COMPANY. LD.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

"The Worst Complexion is improved by the daily use of Pears' Soap."

Pears'
Transparent
SOAP

Produces Soft, White and Beautiful Hands; keeps the Skin Soft as Velvet, and free from Redness and Roughness.

Mrs. LANGTRY writes:—"I have pleasure in stating that I have used Pears' Soap for some time, and prefer it to any other.

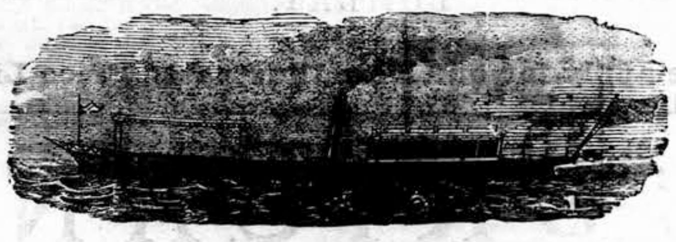
The LANCASTER WINDOW-BLIND CLOTH
*A New Material entirely superseding the Old-fashioned Blinds.*
*In Widths varying from 28 to 72 inches.*
The Cheapest and Best Blind in the World. PLAIN COLOURS—FANCY PATTERNS—ARTISTIC DESIGNS. Requires no Washing. Rolls up Straight. No Hemming. Not liable to Fade. Will stand Rough Wear.

The LANCASTER ORIENTAL BLINDS
In widths varying from 36 to 54 Inches.
*A special make of the Lancaster Window-Blind Cloth.*
By the skilful introduction of GOLD and SILVER in the Patterns, they have quite the character of an Eastern production. The various shades harmonise with almost any style of furnishing.

The LANCASTER VERANDAH BLINDS
In widths varying from 36 to 72 Inches.
In various shades of stripes, suitable for Sun Blinds, Awnings, Garden Tents, Conservatories, and Out-door purposes generally. Especially useful in sunny climes, as they intercept the heat of the Sun's rays without obstructing the light.

The LANCASTER ORIENTAL CURTAINS
*A Charming Novelty, Handsome Patterns, & Chaste Designs in Gold.*
*A New Material, quite unique for the purpose. Clean—Healthy—Does not harbour Dust—Drapes well*
Made in Cream, Maroon, Blue, Grey, Buff, Green, and White, with beautiful patterns in gold—with and without borders; also in the Plain Colours with gold border. Some of the Cloths are made with the gold pattern both sides. *These goods are really Novel and equal in effect to articles sold for the same purpose at twenty times the Price. 38, 45, and 54 inches wide. Any Length can be procured.*

The LANCASTER LINOLEUM
THE CHEAPEST IN THE WORLD. ALL NEW DESIGNS.
Warm to the Feet. Cheerful in Appearance. Easily Laid. Easily Cleaned.
Guaranteed equal in durability to any Linoleum in the Trade, and to have all the advantages of that sold at more than double the price. The words "LANCASTER LINOLEUM" are stamped on the back of each piece, at intervals of about two yards.
*Can be obtained from Upholsterers, Drapers, and Storekeepers—Everywhere:*



YARROW'S
SMALL STEAMERS AND STEAM LAUNCHES.
Screw Steamers with speeds ranging up to 30 miles an hour.
Paddle Steamers with draft ranging down to 6 inches of water.
*Stern Wheel Steamers with very shallow draft especially suitable for river navigation.*
MACHINERY CONSTRUCTED FOR BOATS BUILT ABROAD.
YARROW & CO., POPLAR, LONDON, E.
Builders of the Stern Wheel Steamers used by the British Government for the Nile Expedition.

SOMETHING QUITE NEW
FROM ENGLAND
Of Special Interest to European Residents

*Protected by HER MAJESTY'S Royal Letters Patent.*
*Possesses HYGIENIC PROPERTIES hitherto unknown to Science:*

Upwards of Fifty Patents, Registrations, and Trade Marks have been secured for this wonderful discovery, protecting the INVENTOR'S RIGHTS in every civilised country.

An Invention that will revolutionise the existence of European Residents in India, and prove an unmistakable blessing to European and Native alike.

*The name of this latest, and perhaps one of the greatest discoveries of this or any age, is SALT REGAL; and the following is a brief description of its claims to popularity generally, and its peculiar fitness for India in particular.*

SALT REGAL is a high-class Antiseptic Saline, in the form of a delicate white powder, scientifically compounded, which instantly produces in water a ***Beautiful Rose-coloured*** effervescing, *antiseptic*, Saline Draught, most refreshing and exhilarating.

SALT REGAL has the special property of purifying the water it is dissolved in, at the same time developing Ozone (the principle of life).

SALT REGAL is a powerful antidote to and preventive of Feverishness, Acidity, General Debility, Sour Stomach, Flatulence, Nausea, and Giddiness.

SALT REGAL is a powerful antidote to and preventive of Blood Poisoning, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Irritation of the Skin, Weariness, Lassitude, Headache, and for all purposes for which Saline preparations have hitherto been used.

SALT REGAL corrects all Impurities in the System, whether arising from breathing heated or tainted air, or partaking of improperly cooked food.
Corrects all errors of Diet, eating or drinking.

SALT REGAL acts as an instant purifier, each draught liberating a supply of a powerful antiseptic.
Cleanses the Mouth, Throat, and Stomach at the same operation.

SALT REGAL is a Natural Disinfectant. It removes all bad humours from the body, and renders it proof against infection of every kind.

SALT REGAL taken daily will resist the deadly attacks of Typhoid, Malaria, Cholera, and Epidemics of the most virulent type.

SALT REGAL prevents disease by giving tone and purity to the system.
Is a Health-giver.
Is a Health-maintainer.
Is a Health-restorer.

SALT REGAL, upon its merits alone, has obtained a considerable sale, and it is no boasting to say that it supersedes all other Salines.

SALT REGAL dislodges all impurities in the system, and allows them to pass harmlessly away with the excreta.
Renders the terrible scourge of Diphtheria in old or young an impossibility.

SALT REGAL renders harmless Bactriæ and Microbes that may be taken into the system accidentally with food or drink.
Insures against Cholera.
Prevents Dyspepsia.
Purifies Drinking Water.

SALT REGAL cleanses and disinfects the human alimentary organs, and it is impossible to give an adequate idea of its marvellous power of good in the short space of an advertisement.

SALT REGAL will do what no other Saline preparation in existence can do.
By regular use is a certain guarantee of Health.
Taken regularly makes good Feeders.

SALT REGAL taken regularly makes good Workers.
Taken regularly makes good Sleepers.
Makes Life enjoyable.

SALT REGAL —One draught per week to the Healthy will keep them in Health.
—A daily draught to the Debilitated will restore and maintain Health.

SALT REGAL is invaluable for use in Families.
Children are very fond of it.

SALT REGAL renders Pills, Potions, and Physic unnecessary.
Is a high-class Saline, and has been approved by the most Scientific Chemists of the age.

SALT REGAL destroys the Parasites which infest drinking water used in India. Anyone doubting this statement is invited to make the test with the aid of a good microscope. *(See Analysis.)*

CERTIFICATE OF LATEST ANALYSIS.

*Institute of Chemical Technology and Analytical Laboratory.*
*Liverpool, 13th Feb. 1888.*

*Messrs. FRITZ & Co.,*
*Dear Sirs,—In accordance with your request I have carefully tested the action of your "SALT REGAL" on the different organisms found in impure waters, and find that it exerts a directly destructive action on most of them, whilst with others its effect is to reduce their vitality, consequently it should prove very useful in the prevention and treatment of diseases arising from the use of impure waters and the breathing of impure air.*
*A. NORMAN TATE, F.I.C., F.C.S., &c.,*
*Analyst.*

SALT REGAL is indispensable to all who are away from home, and no Traveller or Voyageur should venture without it.

SALT REGAL is a Royal Patent, and any attempt at imitation is a Felony.

SALT REGAL is sold in Bottles (hermetically sealed) and can be obtained through all Vendors of Proprietary Articles. If any difficulty, please address the undermentioned who have stocks and can supply the trade or private customers.

Sold Retail by—Messrs TREACHER & Co. LD.; PHILLIPS & Co., LD.; KEMP & Co., LD and THOMPSON and TAYLOR, Bombay · BADHAM, PILE & Co., LD., Secunderabad; SYED ABDUL RAZACK & Co., Hyderabad; and by all Chemists or by the Wholesale Agents; H. BALLANTINE & Co., No. 11, Hornby Road, Bombay, and 5 Dhurrumtolla, Calcutta.

*Translations in Hindustani, Bengali, Tamal, and Telugu, are being prepared.*

PATENTEES AND SOLE MANUFACTURERS,
FRITZ & CO., SALT REGAL WORKS,
LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND.

☞ SALT REGAL has made hosts of friends in the Colonies and Foreign Countries, and its increasing Sale and growing popularity are bye words among those who sell it. SALT REGAL is already well-known and regularly used on board Passenger Steamers going from Liverpool to India.

CALVERT'S
ANTI-MOSQUITO SOAP
A New & Special Preparation.

A splendid Soap to use in the morning tub. Suitable to the most sensitive skin, (thus invaluable in the Nursery and for Ladies). Cooling, Cleansing, and agreeable, it is especially adapted for use in warm climates. Its properties safeguard the skin and are a preventive of the contagion of zymotic diseases, also of the bites of Mosquitos and other small insects.

(Regd.) SIXPENNY TABLETS.
F. C. CALVERT & Co., MANCHESTER
Awarded 80 Prize Medals & Diplomas.

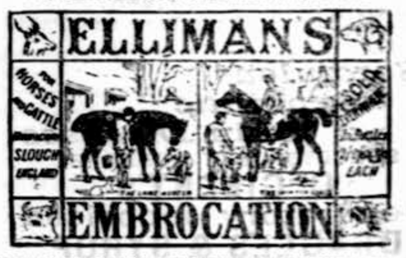
NOTICES.

Gold Medal Paris, 1878
JOSEPH GILLOTT'S
STEEL PENS.
*Sold by all Stationers throughout the World.*
These world-famous Pens are of the highest possible quality: for sixty five years universally styled the "Best in the World"

WOOLS & SILKS FOR KNITTING &c
Fancy Wools
Real Kashmyr Wools,
Embroidery Silks, &c., &c.
The Providence Mills Spinning Co., Bradford, Yorkshire, England, guarantee the full weight of 16ozs. to the lb. Their Wools & Silks are not weighted with heavy dyes or chemicals, but are all of the best quality and pure fast dye. Write for the Samples (which may be kept without charges) and you will at once see the advantages of buying direct from the spinner, the saving being at least 3d. in the 1s.

PASTA MACK
For Bath & Toilet Use.
This entirely new and excellent health-giving preparation SOFTENS THE WATER, gives it a most *delicious odour*, and BEAUTIFIES THE COMPLEXION in a most extraordinary way. Should be in every Bathroom and Bedroom. *To be had of all respectable Chemists and Perfumers throughout the World.*
Sole Manufacturer and Inventor, H. MACK, Ulm o/D.

NO STABLE IS COMPLETE WITHOUT



FOR SPRAINS, CURBS, AND SPLINTS WHEN FORMING.
FOR OVER-REACHES, CHAPPED HEELS, WIND GALLS.
FOR RHEUMATISM IN HORSES.
FOR SORE THROATS AND INFLUENZA.
FOR BROKEN KNEES, BRUISES, CAPPED HOCKS.
FOR SORE SHOULDERS, SORE BACKS.
FOR SORE MOUTHS IN SHEEP AND LAMBS.
FOR SPRAINS, CUTS, BRUISES IN DOGS.

Remarks by Masters of Hounds.

"I think it very useful." RUTLAND, Master of Belvoir Hounds.

"*Indispensable* in any stable, but especially in the stable of a Master of Hounds." HADDINGTON, Master of Berwickshire Hounds.

"I find this a very useful application for cuts, strains, and bruises in horses' legs." C. PRYSE (Colonel) Master of Colonel Pryse's Hounds.

ELLIMAN'S ROYAL EMBROCATION,
Sold by Chemists, Stores, and Saddlers, Price 2s.

ELLIMAN'S UNIVERSAL EMBROCATION
FOR RHEUMATISM LUMBAGO.
SPRAINS.
UNIVERSAL
ELLIMAN'S
EMBROCATION
BRUISES
CHEST COLDS
SORE THROAT from COLD-STIFFNESS
1/1½
Prepared only by ELLIMAN SONS & Co. Slough Eng.

Native Dealers and other large Buyers supplied.

GOLD & CO.'S

BIRMINGHAM,
ENGLAND,
WROUGHT IRON
HINGES
ARE THE CHEAPEST
AND
BEST IN THE MARKET.
Indentors can obtain same through all respectable British Merchants.

A BOON TO THOUSANDS!
*HEALTH, STRENGTH AND THE VIGOUR OF LIFE RESTORED*
BY THE USE OF

THE ONLY INFALLIBLE REMEDY FOR NERVOUS DEBILITY,

Loss of Energy and Appetite, Mental and Physical Depression, Incapacity for Study or Business, Sick Headache, Indigestion, Female Complaints, Flatulence, Dyspepsia, Shortness of Breath, Eruptions of the Skin, Impoverished Blood, Premature Decline, and all Diseases caused by residence in tropical climates.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE

Is a marvellous medicine for renovating impaired and broken-down constitutions. It operates on the system without exciting care or thought upon the individual as to the process. It moves the lungs, liver, kidney, stomach, and intestines, with a harmony, vigour, yet mildness unparalleled in medicine.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE

Gives back to the human structure, in a suitable form, the phosphoric or animating element of life, which has been wasted and at once imparts new energy and life to the enfeebled constitution.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE

Is patronized by Aristocracy and the *Elite*, extensively used in the Army and Navy, and highly recommended by the leading Medical Practitioners.

☞ CAUTION,—DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE.
The ONLY Medicine of that name granted certificates by Her Majesty's Registrar of Trade Mark. Beware of VILE worthless Imitations made up to trade upon the Reputation of Dr. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE. Therefore ask for DR. BRIGHT'S, and refuse Useless Substitute.

DR. BRIGHT'S WORLD-RENOWNED PHOSPHODYNE

*Is sold in CASES at 6s. 6d. by all Medicine Vendors throughout the Globe.*
Full Directions for use in 16 Languages accompany each case.

WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR INDIA: BOMBAY—Kemp & Co. CALCUTTA—Smith, Stanistreet & Co.; Bathgate & Co.; Scott Thompson & Co. MADRAS—Barrie & Co. SIMLA & LAHORE—Pigeon & Co.; Gillon & Co.

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## NOTICES.

THE BEST
of Anti-Bilious Remedies
**Dr GUILLIÉ'S**
**Elixir & Pills**

have been used with the greatest success for over **60 YEARS** in cases of Constipation, Liver Complaints, Painful digestion, Epidemics, Fevers, Diseases of the Stomach, etc., etc.

The genuine **Dr Guillié's Elixir** and **Pills** bear the signature **Paul Gage.**

Wholesale: **PAUL GAGE, M.D.**
9, rue de Grenelle-St-Germain, Paris
SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS.

LYMPHATIC, FEEBLE,
DEBILITATED CONSTITUTIONS.
Scrofulous Cachexis,
Green Sickness, Leucorrhœa,
Difficult Menstruation, Anæmia,
Constitutional Syphilis, Phthisis, etc.

**BLANCARD'S**
**CELEBRATED PILLS,**
OF UNALTERABLE IODIDE OF IRON,
Approved by the Paris Academy of Medicine,
Are the best remedy.
BLANCARD & Co, 40, rue Bonaparte, PARIS.
*And all good Chemists.*

*Scrofulous,*
*Syphilitic*
*Skin Diseases*
SUCCESSFULLY CURED BY
**Dr GIBERT'S**
Deputatory iodorised
**DRAGÉES & SYRUP**
AUGENDRE, chemist, Maisons-Laffitte (Paris)
SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS

**Dr FRANCK'S GRAINS OF HEALTH**
VÉRITABLES GRAINS de Santé du docteur FRANCK
CONSTIPATION!
HEADACHE!
CONGESTION!
The most SUCCESSFUL REMEDY
Insist upon having annexed label, printed in four colours
SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS
Wholesale, LEROY, 91, Rue des Petits-Champs, Paris.

**ASTHMA & CATARRH**
CURED BY THE
**Cigarettes Espic**
Oppression, Suffocating, Coughs, Colds, Chest Neuralgia, &c.
Madras: Barrie & Co; Bombay: Kemp & Co; Calcutta: Dumaine
WHOLESALE: PARIS, **J. ESPIC**
20, rue Saint-Lazare, 20
SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS & DRUGGISTS.

**ALL ILLNESSES**
*for which Cod Liver oil is prescribed are cured by the*
**Fucoglycine Gressy**
The only remedy of its kind containing all the principles of Cod Liver Oil and having an agreeable flavour
Approved by the United Medical Profession
*Awarded various Medals*
Dose: For children.—One teaspoonfull night and morning. For adults.—One tablespoonfull night and morning.
Many Testimonials received

**Gout, Stone, Gravel, Rheumatism**
Can only be cured by **Lythia** Ch. **LE PERDRIEL'S** effervescing granulated salts of **Lythia**, taken in small doses are a sure remedy for **Stone, Gravel,** etc.

**LE PERDRIEL'S**
Adhesive Blistering Tissue

**Dr REBOULLEAU'S**
*THAPSIA REVULSIVE PLASTER*
None other allowed in the Hospitals
SOLD BY ALL RESPECTABLE CHEMISTS
WHOLESALE: LE PERDRIEL & Co, Paris

**Chlorosis-Wasting diseases**
*Poorness of Blood*
No one should be without
**AROUD'S WINE**
of Iron, cinchona
*& of soluble meat*

Of all ferruginous preparations, this one is by far the most efficacious, as it contains all the regenerative principles for making bone, blood and muscle.

**Brou's Injection hygienic**
infallible, and preservative
Cures promptly, without additional means, all recent or chronic discharges of the urinary organs, Sold in Paris by J. FERRÉ (successor to Brou). Pharmacien, 102, rue Richelieu.

**VERITABLE RICORD'S**
**CAPSULES**
*of Copaiba & tar*

These capsules possess the tonic properties of tar combined with the antiblennorrhagic action of copaïba. They do not fatigue the stomach and do not produce diarrhœa or nausea. They constitute the remedy par excellence in the treatment of discharges whether recent or chronic.

SOLD BY ALL RESPECTABLE CHEMISTS
WHOLESALE: J. FERRÉ, Successor to Favrot, Brou and Aroud
*Pharmacien, 102, rue Richelieu, PARIS*

Wholesale and Indenting Agents: H. Ballantine and Co., 11, Hornby Row. Bombay.

---

## *The Verdict of the People of London.*

Mr. WILLIAM HOWES, Civil Engineer, 68, Red Lion Street, High Holborn, W.C., was afflicted with rheumatism for twenty years. Sometimes his hands swelled to twice their natural size; his joints were so stiff that he could not walk, and his feet so sore that he could not bear any weight on them. Nothing relieved him till he applied St. Jacobs Oil. The result was marvellous. Before using the contents of two bottles all pain left him, and he is now in perfect health.

Mr. C. H. PALMER, Secretary of the Conservative Defence Association, and Overseer of the District of Islington, says:—"For a long time I have been a great sufferer from neuralgia in my face and head, and rheumatism in my limbs. After trying various remedies without obtaining relief, I procured a bottle of St. Jacobs Oil, the use of which completely removed every trace of pain."

Mr. EDWARD PETERSON, Electric Light Engineer, of 36, Whetstone Park, W.C., says:—"There can be no two opinions respecting the value of St. Jacobs Oil as a rheumatic remedy. I was completely used up with rheumatism in my arms and shoulders; a few rubbings with that famous Oil drove all pain away."

Mr. HENRY J. BARLOW, of 4, Staples Inn Buildings, Holborn Bars, W.C., says:—"I had rheumatism in my feet and legs, which became so bad that I was hardly able to walk. St. Jacobs Oil removed all pain and completely cured me."

Mr. J. CLARK, of 21, South Island Place, Brixton Road, London, S.W., writes:—"Although I was not able to rise from a sitting position without the aid of a chair, I was able to stand and walk after the application of St. Jacobs Oil."

Mr. J. WILKINSON, 88, Bentham Road, South Hackney, suffered from rheumatism in his feet and legs for twenty years. One bottle of St. Jacobs Oil drove away all pain, and brought about an effectual cure.

Exactly like this is the Only Genuine.
Remember this and do not buy any other
St. Jacobs Oil
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It is put up only in this form
The St. Jacobs Oil bottle is Round.
Look also for the Signature of The Charles A. Vogeler Co.

Mrs. WOLFSBERGER, Matron of the Moore Street Home for Poor, Crippled, and Orphan Boys, 17, Queen Street, Edgware Road, N.W., says that "St Jacobs Oil has been used in the Home, and that it is powerful in relieving neuralgia and genera rheumatism."

Mr. C. CARTWRIGHT, of No. 7, Alfred Place, Bedford Square, W.C., writes:—"Having for a number of years been a great sufferer from rheumatism in the limbs, I used St. Jacobs Oil, which cured me directly, after other remedies had signally failed."

HENRY and ANN BRIGHT, Hon. Superintendents of the North London Home for Aged Christian Blind Women, say that "St. Jacobs Oil has proved itself unfailing; that rheumatism and neuralgia have, in every case, been removed by using the Oil—and many old ladies, some of them ninety years old, instead of tossing about in agony, now enjoy good nights' rest through its influence."

Mr. M. PRICE, of 14, Tabernacle Square, Finsbury, E.C., says:—"My wrist, that I had strained two years before, and which had given me pain without intermission, yielded like magic to the application of St. Jacobs Oil."

ROBERT GEORGE WATTS, M.A., M.D., M.R.C.S., of Albion House, Quadrant Road, Canonbury, N., writes:—"I cannot refrain from testifying to the very great efficacy of St. Jacobs Oil in all cases of chronic rheumatism, sciatica, and neuralgia."

**FACTS.**—*The above statements are certainly entitled to the most serious consideration of every thinking man and woman. The names given are those of living witnesses. The statements are facts. They can be easily verified. Let the public make the investigation. Everyone will find, not only that these testimonials are genuine but that ST. JACOBS OIL relieves and cures rheumatism, just as surely as the sun shines in the heavens. It acts like magic. It is simple. It is safe. It is sure. After the most thorough practical tests on invalids in hospitals and elsewhere, it received Six Gold Medals at recent International Expositions for its marvellous power to conquer pain. It cures when everything else has failed. It has cured people who have been lame and crippled with pain for over twenty years. It is an external remedy. It goes right to the spot.*

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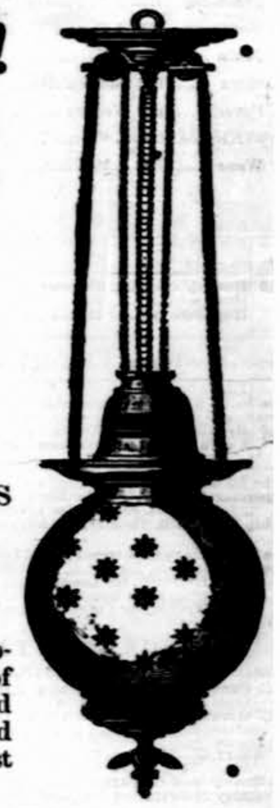

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